

MEXICO REFUSES  
CHURCH PLACE  
AS SUPERSTATEAmerican Investigator Cites  
Roman Catholic Complaints  
and Government's ReplyOFFICIALS ASK THAT  
PRIESTS SHOW LOYALTYDeclare Hierarchy Opposes  
Freedom of Worship for  
Protestant Denominations

The following is the second of a series of articles based on the observations of the Good Will Mission, composed of 32 writers, educators, and clergymen, which recently visited Mexico. Mr. Taylor, who headed that mission, is secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare, with headquarters in Indianapolis.

By ALVA W. TAYLOR

While studying the situation in Mexico on the ground, we asked representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy for an interview. This they very readily granted, but we were asked that preparatory to it, we submit our main questions in writing. We did so and they were answered in writing with a translation into English. Our first question was: "In what respect do the 'anti-religious clauses' of the Constitution make the existence of the church impossible?" The hierarchy's answer in their own English translation, was as follows:

"It is that the Constitution assails the divine origin of the church, its object, its ministers and properties, as well as the means which the church uses in every civilized country for its maintenance and growth.

The judicial function of the churches is explicitly denied; and the federal authorities are authorized to intervene as designated by the laws (Art. 130) in the worship and in church discipline.

"The priests are not considered as such, but as ordinary professionals (Art. 130) and are not given the consideration accorded to members of other professions; they are required to be Mexicans by birth (Art. 130); the state legislatures are authorized to determine their maximum number (Art. 130); they are prohibited: to exercise political rights (Arts. 82, 55, 59, 103); to exercise their ordinary civil rights (Arts. 3, 27, 130).

**Ownership of Property Prohibited**

"Ownership of property by the church and its ministers is prohibited in regard to churches (Arts. 27, 130), residences of bishops and curates, seminaries, asylums, colleges, religious houses, institutions of private charity" (Art. 27).

"Ministers are prevented from inheriting property even from individuals if the latter are not close relatives (Art. 130).

"The church is incapacitated in general from exercising any ownership whatever over real estate or any capital invested in buildings thereon (Art. 27).

"All property which the church now actually owns or is possessed of in the name of any individual is ordered to pass to the national domain; and legal action of denouncement is authorized in regard to the properties thus made available, proof of presumption being sufficient for founding the denouncement (Art. 27).

"From the above it is seen that the church is denied the right which civilization and nature itself grants to all human society above the rank of savages."

## Government's Answer

The answer of the Government is, as given to us by Adelberto Tejeda,

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## Traces Rubber Needs

JOHN M. BIERER

Chairman of Rubber Division of American Chemical Society.

POTASH SUPPLY  
IN TEXAS FIELDS  
HOLDS PROMISEEmancipation of America  
From Foreign Control Is  
Forecast to Chemists

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9 (Special).—Emancipation of the American people from the Franco-German potash monopoly and from noisy steel riveting is made possible by new discoveries described at the convention of the American Chemical Society by J. W. Turrentine, director of potash investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Irving Langmuir, assistant director of the General Electric Company's research laboratory.

The operation of small potash plants near raw materials and users is the answer to the potash problem, said Mr. Turrentine. He declared that in such a scheme Texas potash, the discovery of which has served to again arouse popular interest in American potash, will play an important role.

"It has long been the goal of those of us who have devoted our energies to the establishment of American independence with respect to this important agricultural and industrial essential that some day we should find within our own boundaries a source of potash similar to or comparable with the great German deposits," said Mr. Turrentine.

## Simple Mining Process

"On the days when national potash surveys were inaugurated, potash production in Germany was largely a simple mining operation, potash salts being mined and crushed and shipped to markets without refining, pretty much as coal is mined and shipped in this country. A similar or cheaper source it was hard to imagine.

"And it was this vision of natural deposits of water-soluble potash that discouraged us in our study of the potash-bearing raw materials which we found in America, all of them requiring more or less elaborate chemical processing to render the potash which they contained into merchantable form.

"The possibility of obtaining a brine as rich in potash as this suggests dissolution in situ of the potash strata instead of mining, following the method in common use in the salt works of New York State, where fresh water is admitted to the strata and a saturated brine is pumped out. This procedure would obviate expensive mining operations and would constitute a preliminary step in the subsequent refining of the salts."

## Use of Atomic Hydrogen

On account of the slight solubility of polyhalite, Mr. Turrentine said, "this simple expedient does not, from a prior consideration, appear to be feasible."

"The only alternative," he continued, "seems to be mining, as is also practiced in the salt marshes of New York. This choice is offered of shipping the salts as mined or of refining to yield a higher grade product."

The abolition of noise in steel riveting will be hastened by the development of atomic hydrogen, the hottest known flame, which makes possible welding by alloy and opens the door to the use of alloys in succession to the age of iron. Dr. Langmuir told the convention. The new welding takes place more rapidly and is stronger and more ductile than that produced by other methods, he continued, and it will stimulate the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

DRYS UNCOVER  
REAL MEANING  
OF REFERENDUMSay Wets Using "Smoke  
Screen" to Take Attention  
From Candidates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—New York wets believe they have found 47 words that "will beat prohibition."

The words are linked in an interpretation for use in a state-wide prohibition referendum to be put to every voter on election day in November. If the formula possesses the efficacy the wets jubilantly hope it has, then the identical wording will be used again and again all over the country in a "campaign of referendums."

The present formula is believed to be so innocent in appearance that it will get a sure-fire affirmative vote from almost any body of electors. Drys denounce the 47 words and the whole scheme. They assert it is a plain effort to confuse the issue and that their opponents are attempting to win a flank victory after being defeated in all frontal attacks.

As the history of the 47-word formula is told, the New York opponents of prohibition realized they could never hope to win on the clean-cut question, "Do you want the return of the saloon?"

They therefore went to their best legal talent with the problem of recasting the question into a more pleasing form. James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, candidate for re-nomination and member of the committee of fifty of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, is said to have conceived the revised idea first. The actual drafting of the referendum was done by Elihu Root, who has been active in legal efforts to have the prohibition laws changed.

## Open to Interpretations

When the formula was read it was found that the interpreters of the original blunt 8-word question had expanded it to 47 words. As it now read, it could be interpreted in several different ways. Drys point out that it erects a straw issue, and that the whole thing is legal nonsense so far as having any legislative effect goes.

The "47 words" about which all the discussion centers follow:

Should the Congress of the United States modify the federal act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment so that the same shall not prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of beverages which are not, in fact, intoxicating as determined in the laws of the respective states?

What is likely to be the first reaction of the voter, it is said, who reads this apparently simple question?

"What?" he will say to himself. "Vote 'yes' or 'no' on the question of modifying an act prohibiting the manufacture of beverages which are

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MACMILLAN  
PARTY RETURNS

Expedition Puts In at Tenants Harbor a Day Ahead of Schedule

ST. GEORGE, Me., Sept. 9 (AP).—A voyage of 4000 miles that took him to uncharted shores 300 miles beyond the Arctic circle ended today with the arrival here of Lieutenant-Commander Donald B. MacMillan at Tenants Harbor with a rich collection of birds, fish, minerals and botanical specimens for the Field Museum at Chicago.

The 26 members of the party spent their Arctic stay without a single mishap. The three women who made the voyage were so enthusiastic that they have begged permission to go on a similar trip, which already is planned for next year.

Commander MacMillan will first superintend the shipment of his collection to Chicago and will then make preparations for his winter lecture tour.

Tenants Harbor was selected as the first American port of call partly because Commander MacMillan is one day ahead of his schedule, which calls for his arrival at Christmas Cove at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. When the mist lifted from the harbor this morning the villagers were amazed to see the two schooners of the expedition expedition riding at anchor.

Officials to Greet  
Returning Explorer

WISCASSET, Me., Sept. 9 (Special).—Representatives of the State and men and women prominent in its various activities will greet Lieutenant Commander MacMillan when he returns from the far north.

Commander MacMillan will tie up at the wharf here, from which he has made all his farewell journeys to the far north.

The present trip was made under the auspices of the Field Museum of Chicago and the expedition was financed by Fred C. Rawson. Exploration of the Norse ruins, which Commander MacMillan touched on last year at Labrador, was one of the principal objectives of the present trip.

A formal greeting in the name of the State, Bowdoin College and the town of Wiscasset will be tendered Commander MacMillan at Wiscasset immediately following his landing. The Rotary Club of Portland, of which Commander MacMillan is a member, will also tender an elaborate luncheon in his honor within a few days after his return.

## "In This Corner Is the Navy Yard"

LOOKING OVER MAP OF THE INNER BAY

Left—Joseph W. Powell, Former Head of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Fore River; Rear Admiral Philip Andrews. Frank S. Davis, Manager of Chamber of Commerce Maritime Association, is Pointing Out Markings.

TRADE TOURISTS  
INSPECT HARBORPort Facilities Explained  
to Group of Executives  
in Trip by Boat

Nearly 300 business, shipping and railroad men, city, state and federal officials, and others interested in the Port of Boston, participated in the harbor inspection trip and clam bake of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Scheduled to start at 9:30 a. m., the vessel was held a half hour to permit Brig-Gen. A. C. Dalton, president of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, to take the trip. He arrived from Washington on the federal express this morning, which was almost a half hour late.

The steamer Rose Standish, especially chartered for the trip, left Rowe's Wharf at four bells, ship's time, and made one unexpected stop at the Army Base, South Boston, to pick up Mayor Nichols, who was unable to leave City Hall early enough to attend the trip.

Jeremiah A. Burke, superintendent of the Boston public schools, says that the work completed and in process of completion at this time will relieve very materially the housing conditions for the pupils. Though this will be the case the superintendent admits that portable school buildings will still be necessary. It is announced that 37 of these temporary structures have been placed for the occupancy of the legislature.

## Some New Structures

Though the erection of new school facilities has been advanced so materially this year, the members of the school committee says there lies ahead much work before conditions approach the satisfactory. The provision in the budget of the city for this year for the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for new schoolhouse construction will enable the schoolhouse department to continue active operations. While an intensive study of the situation is being made, no actual beginning is started on the \$10,000,000 school erection program authorized by last year's legislature.

The East Boston High School, erected at an expenditure of \$1,234,010, and the Memorial High School for Girls in Roxbury, which cost taxpayers \$1,494,672 to build, are both ready for the occupancy. Besides these new structures being thrown open for use pupils will be enabled to occupy next week the nine-room addition to the South Boston High School, which was erected at a cost of \$244,487. The Thompson Elementary School in Brighton, a four-room building and the four-room Warren-Bunker Hill School. This latter improvement has cost \$105,975.

On Oct. 15, the Schoolhouse Department planned to make available for occupancy the eight-room elementary school in the Shurtleff district, South Boston, which has cost \$174,000, as well as the annex to the Charlestown High School, erected at a cost of \$32,776.

## More Elementary Buildings

The Schoolhouse Commission announces that the 11-room elementary school in the Lewis district, costing \$246,740, will be ready and that, on Jan. 1 next year, the new \$101,000 Bennett district schoolhouse and the \$137,000 Minot district school structure will be opened for use. These are elementary institutions of four and eight rooms respectively.

During the summer every public school building in Boston has received some attention and the improvements have been many and agreeably expensive. These repairs have cost a total of \$1,000,000. In addition the inspection bureau has spent \$235,000 on less considerable work. Alterations have cost \$190,000, electrical work \$181,000, engineering \$84,000 and heating apparatus \$12,000. The saving of the portable school buildings has cost about \$45,000.

Opening day will be marked by the inauguration of Boston's new policy of having a woman at the head of a high school, the position always having been filled by a man. Miss Myrtle C. Dickson was appointed last spring as head master of the new Roxbury High School. She has been busy ever since supervising details of construction and equipment of the building, and with the organization of the school and the teaching staff, but Tuesday will be the first day that the school is in actual operation.

The building on Warren Street formerly occupied will be set free to the uses of the Boston Clerical School, which will now be able to increase its enrollment and extend its work. A program of extended scope is now under consideration with the intention of developing the school as a distinct vocational feature of the school system.

The opening of these new buildings will make room for pupils who formerly were tucked away in other buildings, thus releasing space in them for regular pupils. The old East Boston High School building has been remodeled for intermediate or junior high school purposes, which in turn will relieve congestion in elementary schools throughout the district.

In the North End the Michelangelo School will be organized as an intermediate school, gathering its pupils from the Hancock and Eliot schools, each of which formerly had intermediate classes. Collecting all such classes under one roof it is expected that better work will be possible than heretofore.

## Normal Rate of Increase

In all, the Boston schools are expected to enroll between 128,000 and 129,000 pupils this year, Dr. Jeremiah A. Burke, superintendent of schools, stated this morning. This means an increase of about 1500 or 2000 over last year, which is the normal rate of increase.

This should give every child a full-time seat, with no necessity for a two-platoon system, he said.

TWO INDICTED  
IN PAVING CASES

Contractors to Appear in Court as Result, District Attorney Says

Following the return of secret indictments by the Suffolk County Grand Jury in connection with its investigation of alleged conspiracy in city paving contracts, Thomas V. O'Brien announced this afternoon that the Warren Brothers Company and the Central Construction Company have been notified to have representatives appear in court either today or tomorrow morning for arraignment.

These indictments are the outcome of an extended investigation which has recently been carried on by the District Attorney's office on complaints lodged against numerous Boston contractors of alleged irregularities in street building contracts which would result in the loss of \$2,000,000 in the next three years.

Notices to the companies to have all the officers present at the Court House, either late today or tomorrow morning, for arraignment on these indictments, were issued at once by Mr. O'Brien.

That the Grand Jury is continuing the investigation was indicated when Charles G. Keene, president of the City Council and Acting Mayor, was summoned to the office of the district attorney. It is expected that further indictments are likely to be forthcoming.

The charges advanced against the paving companies involved are that they have made an effort to defraud the city, to maintain a monopoly, and to destroy the business of certain persons and corporations.

## KORA TEMPLE CELEBRATES

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 9.—Kora Temple of the Mystic Shrine held its annual field day at the State Fair yesterday. In the evening there was a parade through the business section of the city followed by an Oriental banquet at which nearly 3000 members of the order were present.

Nineteen candidates were initiated at the grand ceremonial session. David W. Croisland of Alcazar Temple, Mobile, Ala., imperial potentate, and Benjamin W. Rowell of Aleppo Temple, Boston, were guests of honor.

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## RUSSIAN ABUSES BRITISH LABOR

Bitter Attack Is Made on  
General Council—Much  
Indignation Is Felt

By Special Cable  
BOURNEMOUTH, Sept. 9.—The general council has taken a step which can only be interpreted as a decision to end in a sensational manner the whole movement to establish an Anglo-Russian trade union entente. Mr. Tomsky, barred from attending the Congress by the Government refusal of a visé has wired the speech he would have delivered. It embodies a vitriolic attack on the general council, charging it with betraying the miners' interests. The Council issued this document to delegates with a remarkably outspoken comment. It describes the telegram as a regrettable abuse of courtesies expected of fraternal delegates.

The All-Russian Council of Trade Unions through Tomsky had, it continued, indulged in "unwarrantable" abuse of the general council and abused personally certain of its members. The council has no intention of replying to this ill-instructed and presumptuous criticism. It emphatically asserts that it cannot permit the position of a fraternal delegate to be degraded into a tirade against the representatives of the British labor movement, nor countenance the intolerable interference in British trade union affairs. The council is confident that the congress will support it in this attitude.

In his message Tomsky declared that the American Federation of Labor "blacklegged" the miners, described J. H. Thomas as the main instigator of the defeat of the general strike, declared that the calling off of the strike by the general council had prevented a successful revolution which would have freed the workers from Government aristocrats and mine owners, charged the council with deserting to the capitalist enemy and announced the intention of the continuance of the money grants to the miners from the Russian workers.

This attack ended with the amazing expression of the conviction that the congress would repudiate the general council and declare for a consolidation movement to associate British and Russian workers in brotherly bonds.

Controversial Issues Avoided  
Compliance with the wishes of the General Council that controversial issues arising from the general strike should be avoided, so as not to prejudice the miners' interests, the Trade Union Council today discussed calmly, and on entirely general grounds, the question whether powers should be conferred on the congress enabling it to assume control of sectional disputes and levy assessments on affiliated unions in support of sympathetic strikes, or alternatively whether the council should be instructed to investigate this subject during the coming year and report to the next congress.

The delegates displayed impatience toward the advocates of an immediate extension of powers and manifested approval of the suggestion by Ernest Bevin, J. R. Clynes and C. T. Cramp speaking respectively for the transport, general and railway workers that both proposals should be rejected. This was done by a large majority. It was obvious from the discussion that the issues raised by the general strike are being deeply pondered by all responsible leaders and workers, and that pending the submission of an exhaustive report by the General Council to a private conference of the union executives, to the convening of which the council is definitely pledged, the formation of a wise judgment on strike events is regarded as impossible.

Getting Back to Work  
Mr. Bevin drove home the argument that a general strike did not end with calling out the men, but that the executive of each union must face the responsibility of getting the men back to work afterward. He also hinted that unless the congress decisions were wisely considered, the trade union movement was in danger of losing the allegiance of important bodies of supervisory workers who had hitherto been associated with it.

Mr. Clynes went to the root of the matter when he asked what would be the good of maintaining separate trade union organizations if full powers to call out the members and levy funds were given to one central body representing the whole movement.

Mr. Cramp indicated clearly that the railway men's national leaders were convinced of the futility of a national strike as an industrial weapon, and declared the unions must find ways of using their intelligence as well as their brawn.

Extension of Powers Sought  
The miners' delegates evoked comment by voting for the extension of powers, although it is now known widely in the movement that the leaders refused absolutely to allow the general council to negotiate a settlement of their dispute, thus refusing to accept the obvious implication that if the combined strength of the unions was invoked for the support of a section, that section must forgo the right to complete independence when a settlement had been made.

A resolution was passed urging

**REAL ESTATE**  
Sold, Bought, Exchanged, Appraised, Estates Managed, Rents collected, Mortgages Negotiated. Insurance in all its branches. Notary Public.

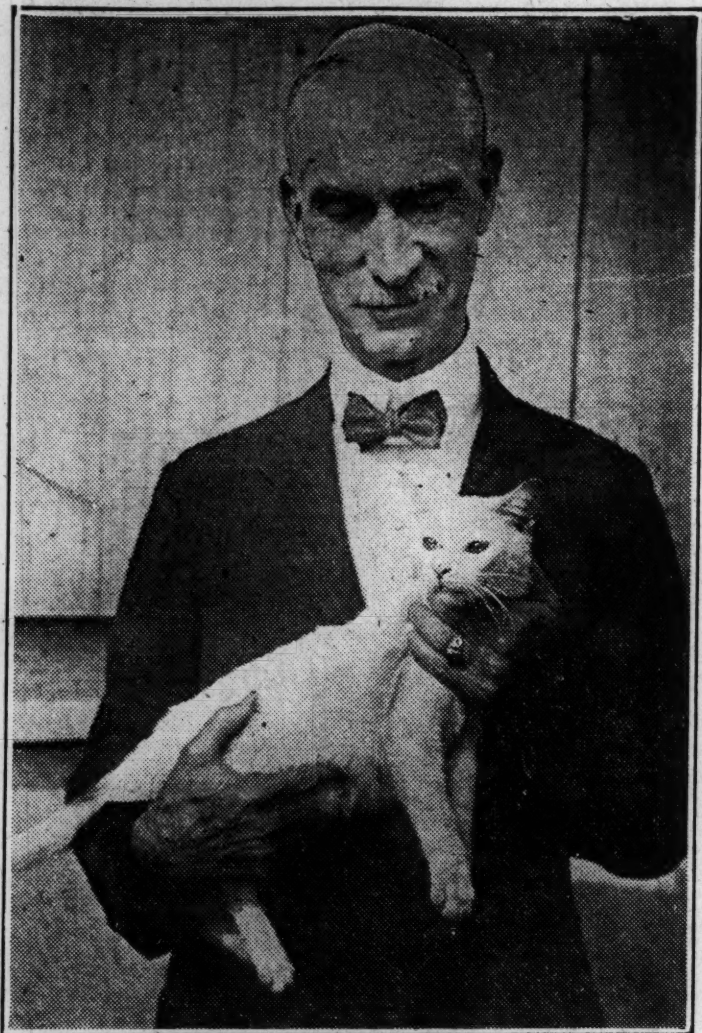
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trade unionists to join co-operative societies as active purchasing members, so as to promote the closer association between the trade union and co-operative movements. This was made the occasion by a small section of delegates for the advocacy of a policy of deliberate effort to capture the co-operative movement for industrial purposes, so that it might be used as a commissariat department in conflicts with employers.

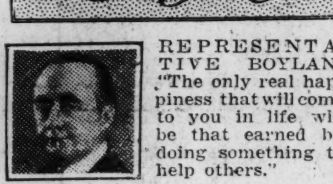
The congress displayed little sympathy with this view and the point was made effectively that trade unionists could only expect to control the co-operative movement in so far as they interest themselves in its affairs as ordinary members.

## Government Supports This Cat



Jennie Actually Is On the Federal Pay Roll. Congress Makes an Annual Appropriation to Keep Her Well Provided and in Addition Gives Her Chief Mousing Concession in the Post Office Building at the Capital.

## What They are saying.



ETHEL MANNIN: "Another charming point about Americans is their punctiliousness over the small courtesies of life."

PAUL M. PEARSON: "It's simply amazing what you can do if you really try."

K. NATARAJAN: "Even failure is a kind of success if only because it reduces the chances of future failures."

E. T. STOTEBURY: "Cheap credit is dangerous credit."

FERDINAND OSSENDOWSKI: "History has taught us that cannon and machine guns are poor weapons against ideas and principles."

G. K. CHESTERTON: "There is only one important truth about the fashion of this world, and that is that it passes away."

MME. LOUISE: "Ears will be out this year."

CHRISTIAN F. REISNER: "I have been a pastor here (New York) for 16 years, and with all the lax enforcement it is a heaven compared with the old saloon days."

S. EDWARD YOUNG: "As a resident of Canada a portion of each summer for more than 20 years, I bear witness that prohibition in Ontario, where I resided, and elsewhere in the Dominion, greatly advanced sobriety until the modification of the prohibition law in Ontario."

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Arcade. Next to Mendel's Restaurant.

## ADVICE OFFERED TO COAL OWNERS

Winston Churchill Puts Up  
Four Points to Operators  
—Attractive Compromise

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed from an authoritative source that the only chance of a lasting

settlement of the nation-wide coal stoppage appears to be a compromise on both wages and hours with the terms varying in different districts, although embodied in a national agreement. The owners must show greater readiness, it is said, to adopt the principal reorganization measures recommended by the Samuel Commission. Unfortunately there are still intractable influences on both sides and Winston Churchill's difficult task will be to secure the dominance of the moderate and reasonable opinion in both camps.

Briefly, what the Chancellor of the Exchequer advises in a letter to the mine owners is:

1. That the miners, owners and Government shall meet to lay down "certain broad principles";
2. That district agreements in conformity with those "principles" should be negotiated on wages and hours and other conditions;
3. That in so far as district agreements dealt with the questions which by custom are settled nationally, they would need to be submitted to the central authority, the Miners' Federation, for confirmation or reference back;
4. That any agreement they should make should include many, if not all, of the points that hitherto have been dealt with on a national basis.

**Public Opinion Hopeful**  
If the Miners' Federation officials have assented in advance to Mr. Churchill's terms, events are moving rapidly toward a settlement after the 20 weeks' struggle, because the Government's proposals go more than half way toward satisfying the owners' demands.

Public opinion is inclined to see in the proposals an attractive compromise, because they have the backing of the royal commission report and closely approximate the earlier overtures which the Mining Association considered reasonable before the owners declared against a national settlement. Although the miners' leaders have expressed their willingness to discuss with the owners, means of reducing labor costs it is understood they have not yet committed themselves, or even decided on the specific concessions they are prepared to make, beyond the vague suggestion that a limited wage reduction might be accepted.

The meeting with the cabinet ministers was due to the desire of Mr. Churchill to gain more precise information as to the points on which concessions might be expected.

**Preparation of Agenda**  
The Chancellor is said to be much exercised over the task of preparing the agenda for the negotiation conference, assuming the district owners authorize the Mining Association to participate and the problem is how to secure the consideration of all the questions, including wages, hours and reorganization without risking a breakdown by rousing the opposition of either party in the initial stages.

There is good reason to believe that if the negotiations break down, Mr. Churchill intends to formulate peace proposals and submit them in the name of the Government. Others think this would be unwise and advocate Government pressure on both sides to submit the issues to the arbitration of a group of trusted and able men like Lord Reading, Lord Ashfield, head of the London Underground Railway combine, and Lord Burnham, famous as the negotiator of the teachers' salary scale. Some local leaders of the miners are now openly expressing anxiety about the situation and the demand for substantial concessions to gain peace may come in growing strength from the coal fields.

**TRAINING JEWS FOR FARMING**  
TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—A campaign has been opened here to secure \$50,000 to establish a Canadian Jewish farm school on property purchased at Georgetown, Ont., two years ago by the Federated Jewish Farmers of Ontario. The plan is to bring Jews from Europe, train them in Canadian farming methods at the school, and then help them to buy farms and equipment of their own.

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For Sale—Thoroughbred male Airedale puppy, 10 weeks old, \$35. Center Newton 0313-R. Box E-234. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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## BRITISH RESCUE INTERNED CREW

Operations in Chinese Waters Successful—Government Greatly Concerned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 9.—Whereas the British Foreign Office in the first communiqué about the naval operations on the Yang-tse-kiang frankly admitted them to have been a failure, the view taken today is that they were successful. "We have rescued the interned members of the crews of both captured vessels," one authority declared to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "and that is the main point." Asked whether the ships had been rescued also, he replied: "No. But it was the men we cared about; the ships were of secondary importance."

The Morning Post's diplomatic correspondent ascribes the early reports of a reverse entirely to the "well-known reticence and reserve of British naval officers where their own acts of gallantry were concerned."

It is recognized here that the Cantonese capture of Hankow, Wuchang and HanYang, the largest of the greatest arsenal, introduces an important new element in the situation in China, bringing an enormous increase of power and prestige to Canton. It is noted here in this connection that the British action in bringing on the Cantonese strike pickets interfering with British ships has been followed by cessation of activity on the part of the strikers, and yesterday a British vessel landed passengers and cargo unmolested for the first time for months.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (P)—The British Government is seriously concerned over the incident at Wanshan on the Yangtze River last Monday, when Chinese troops fired from the river banks upon British warships, killing a number of officers and men of the gunboats Dispatch and Cockchafer, and the generally chaotic situation in China as affecting British interests.

At present, however, there is neither sign nor suggestion that the Government proposes to send a note of protest to the central Government in Peking. The Foreign Office last night informed the Associated Press that it considered the incident "an act of local brigandage," which the Peking Government under present conditions was powerless to check and that consequently a formal protest would be useless.

The newspapers here, although galled by such incidents as have taken place at Wanshan and Canton, refrain from demanding reprisals. Some of them frankly admit that nothing can be done at the present moment but say Great Britain should wait patiently for a chance to act effectively.

The reported departure of the British cruiser Hawkins from Wanshan for Hankow is attracting attention here. The Hawkins is the flagship of Vice-Admiral Alexander

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Saturday, Sept. 11, boat will leave at 3:30 P. M. Last trip, Monday, Sept. 13.

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Sinclair, commander of the British China station. Among the junior officers of the Hawkins when she left England was the King's youngest son, Prince George. It is unofficially reported that other warships are accompanying the Hawkins southward.

A wireless dispatch from Hankow says a further expedition by the British to Wanshan is under consideration. It is contemplated to get release of British steamers held by the Chinese general, Yang-sen.

**British Action Denounced**  
CANTON, Sept. 9 (P)—A press bureau communiqué reports that four chambers of commerce of Canton have denounced the forcible landing of British forces at Canton last Saturday.

The incident referred to is the taking over by British naval forces of British wharves long used as strikers' headquarters. The British threatened with arrest and punishment as pirates all armed strikers interfering with British shipping and property.

The joint conference of the unions of peasants, workers, merchants, and students here has adopted a resolution calling for the organization of a national committee to employ economic weapons of defense against the "shameless iniquities of the British imperialists."

**Feng Yu-hsiang Returns**  
By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general who spent the summer at his country place near Moscow, has returned to China, where he may again assume the command of the northern Kuominchun armies, fighting against Chang Tso-lin. During his Russian stay Feng Yu-hsiang studied Soviet institutions, showing special interest in the writings of Lenin.

**SPANISH NEWSPAPERS EXTOL GOVERNMENT**  
By Special Cable  
MADRID, Sept. 9.—Martial law is ended and normal conditions have been re-established all over Spain. The King has returned to San Sebastian. The newspapers of all parties approve the government's firmness and the disciplining of the insubordinate military association, declaring that the Directorate had proved itself capable of assuring the internal peace of the country.

MADRID, Sept. 9 (P)—In the event of General Primo De Rivera, the premier, deciding to visit the sesquicentennial at Philadelphia on the invitation of Alexander P. Moore, former United States Ambassador to Spain, it is said he will leave for New York on Sept. 27 on the steamer Infanta Isabella Borbon, which is due to arrive in New York about October 8. The Premier, however, has made no definite plans for a trip to the United States.

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## FRENCH SHIPPING INTERESTS INDIGNANT AT LOTUS INCIDENT

Appal Is Made to the Premier, Raymond Poincare, to  
Take Energetic Action Against Turkey

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Lotus incident is entering upon a more serious phase. Despite the French representations to the Turkish government and the promises by Angora Lieut. Demons who was arrested in connection with the accidental sinking of a Turkish freighter by the French liner Lotus with some casualties, remains in prison. A delegation representing French shipping interests visited the Premier, Raymond Poincare in the absence of Aristide Briand, the French Minister, to demand energetic action. They declared that unless Turkey is forced to obey international law and release the French seaman, that other similar offenses may be expected in the future. Mr. Poincare promised to communicate again with Angora, and if this failed to obtain M. Demons' release to take more decisive measures.

Le Temps says: "There are no expressions too severe to apply to the conduct of the Angora Government in this affair. No discussion is possible from the standpoint of justice. Provisions of treaties take precedence over the Turkish penal code. France has consented to submit the incident to the Hague court, but it is necessary that this action should be accompanied by the release of the French officer, arrested and imprisoned in open violation of the rights of peoples."

"The attitude of the Angora Government and its hesitation to respect the legitimate remonstrances from the French Government are assuming an intolerable state to a Nation which desires to protect its dignity."

**TURKEY REFUSES FOREIGN WISHES**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9 (P)—The representations made by the American, British and French chambers of commerce against the Turkish Government order that they change their title to "club" or "association" have been fruitless.

The chambers notified the Turkish Department of Commerce that they were unable to agree to the change, as the term "chamber of commerce" had become of international usage. The department informed them that they would have to conform to the law governing associations. It is believed the foreign diplomatic representatives will make joint representations to the Turkish Government.

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# HIGHER FERRY TOLLS ADVISED

## Finance Commission Cites Growing Loss—New Boat Ready for Launching

Coincidental with the announcement of the plans for launching the new municipal ferry boat, the Charles C. Donoghue, next Saturday at Fore River, the Boston Finance Commission in a communication to the Mayor advised substantial increase in the tolls charged on the city ferries as well as the inauguration of a different system for collection and accounting.

The commission reminded the Mayor that for years the municipal ferries have operated at a growing loss and that the fares are smaller by far than those charged by other cities for like service.

The report cites the growing annual deficits to the city on this score over the past four years, as follows:

1922-23	\$452,594.29
1923-24	\$564,644.72
1924-25	\$589,077.44
1925-26	\$700,456.14
Total	\$2,306,772.59

The finance commission believes these losses are directly chargeable to the facts that ferry tolls for persons and vehicles have not been increased since 1887, that the system among employees for checking and collecting from passengers and from vehicle drivers is one that should be changed so that accuracy in return will be assured.

The commission informed the Mayor that if an advance in rates had been adopted, an increase of revenue of \$229,130 would have been produced since 1920. The rate for automobile trucks, it was pointed out, between New York and Staten Island is \$1.50 as compared with 10c between Boston and East Boston, while the rate between Philadelphia and Camden is 55c.

The report adds: "The yearly number of paid vehicles and passengers shows a gradual reduction since 1921, that year showing the largest travel on the ferries, viz.: 5,505,907 persons and vehicles having been carried. The receipts from tolls, also, show a corresponding drop, but it is a surprising fact that in 1921 while 5,478,970 paid vehicles and pedestrians were carried, the sum of \$99,675.21 was turned over to the city treasury. In the following year (1922-23), when there was a decrease of 542,855 persons and vehicles, the sum of \$99,675.21 was turned over to the city treasury. In the following year (1923-24), when there was a decrease of 542,855 persons and vehicles, the sum of \$99,675.21 was turned over to the city treasury. In the following year (1924-25), when there was a decrease of 542,855 persons and vehicles, the sum of \$99,675.21 was turned over to the city treasury. In the following year (1925-26), when there was a decrease of 542,855 persons and vehicles, the sum of \$99,675.21 was turned over to the city treasury."

# BUSINESS AND FARM RELATIONS CLOSER

## Kiwanis Committee Reports Encouraging Progress

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special).—Encouraging progress in its work of cultivating closer relations between business and agricultural interests, will be reported by Fred D. Griggs of this city, chairman of the Kiwanis district committee on agriculture, at the New England district convention of the Kiwanis Club of New England, held at the Hotel New Hampshire, New Hampshire, N. H., next week, Sunday to Wednesday inclusive.

The Kiwanis Club of Springfield is opening a service building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds this year, and printed matter about the exposition is being sent to every New England Kiwanian. The club believes that the work done by the exposition and the Hampden County Improvement League, through co-operation of farmers and city men, is a long step in fulfillment of the aims to which the Kiwanis agricultural committee is pledged.

Maj. E. E. Philbrook of Portland, district Kiwanis governor and former Commissioner of Agriculture for Maine, takes a deep interest in the agricultural committee, and was a prime agent in the plan to bring to Maine boys and girls to the exposition. Walter J. Campbell of this city, former district governor, who led in getting the agricultural betterment work adopted as a national Kiwanis project, is actively continuing his efforts in this direction.

# HIGHER 'GAS' PRICE REASON IS SOUGHT

## Vermont Governor Notes Other States Pay Less

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9 (AP).—Gov. Franklin S. Billings has written the Standard Oil Company of New York asking the reason for the difference in gasoline prices in Vermont, New York, and Massachusetts. The Governor wrote, in his letter: "I have this morning read the following in the Burlington Free Press of today: 'It became known that motorists traveling in New York or in Massachusetts have to pay only about 19 cents a gallon for gasoline and in some towns it is lower than that, while Vermonters are paying a uniform 25 cents.'"

"If this is a fact I should be glad if you would inform me why Vermont is being discriminated against as such a difference in price of gasoline, I should consider entirely unfair."

# LEAGUE OF NEIGHBORS WILL MEET WEEKLY

Weekly luncheon conferences of the Greater Boston Chapter, League of Neighbors, resumed for the season today, mark the beginning of the second year of the organization in Boston. It is the design of these luncheons to bring together for one hour, 1 to 2 p. m., on each Thursday, men and women from many

# STORES REDUCE EXPRESS COSTS

## Successful Consolidation of Shipments Outlined at Traffic Conference

Savings in the cost of retail store express shipments between Boston and New York, varying from \$150 per month for the smaller stores, to \$2300 per month for the larger stores, have been made possible by the special joint service arranged by the Boston stores in the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. E. D. Hussey, traffic manager of Jordan Marsh Company, thus outlined the "consolidation of shipments" plan, at the traffic group conference of the National Retail Drygoods Association, New York, today.

Service thus far has been quite satisfactory, said Mr. Hussey, comparatively few claims resulting and the majority of those being promptly settled. The volume of business via the new express line is increasing daily, he said. The savings for two of the larger Boston stores for the last year have averaged around \$23,000.

Advancing express rates prompted the move, explained Mr. Hussey. At the time of the last increase in express rates traffic managers of dry goods and department stores appeared at the hearing held before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but efforts to obtain reductions were unavailing. In March, 1925, the increased rates took effect.

Between New York and Boston the Boston stores in the Retail Trade Board made arrangements with an express, operating between New York and Boston, to carry their goods at a much lower rate than the current express rate, he said.

A New York up-town office on Thirty-sixth Street was opened by the express company, where packages were received daily until 5 p. m. Shipments moved from that packing station by motor truck to the Harlem River Station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and are loaded on cars of the train due at Boston at 6 a. m. the following morning. These goods are thus in the receiving rooms of the stores on or before 8 a. m.

The weight on all shipments for each store is aggregated and charges assessed on a basis of \$1.50 per hundred pounds, plus a 5c package charge and a rate on lot shipments of \$1.25 per hundred where the shipment weighs 100 pounds or more, plus a 5c package charge on the entire lot shipment. This rate also applies on all shipments consisting of one package weighing 100 pounds or more, he explained.

This new rate compares with the former express rate of \$1.80 per hundred which did not carry any unit scale of charges, that is, 10 pounds via the former express would cost 50c, whereas, 10 pounds via the new line costs 15c plus a 5c package charge, continued Mr. Hussey.

# FILIPINO SCANS AMERICAN TAXES

## Examining Systems in New England Cities and Also Small Towns

Sent by the Philippine Government to the United States to study American taxation methods, Amrosio Pablo, an island taxation official, is now visiting several small towns in western Massachusetts. He will be in this State for another week.

Mr. Pablo is devoting most of his extended leave of absence to touring New England cities and towns. On his way here, he stopped off in a few western communities, but believes the East better suited for his observations.

"Because the New England states are older settlements, their taxation systems should be more refined and thorough than those of the newer states," he said to Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner.

After examining the systems of Boston, Dedham, Wellesley, Cambridge, and other near-by cities, he expressed a wish to visit the more remote, smaller communities. Tax Commissioner Long assigned to him Joseph St. Martin of Springfield, who is supervisor for the assessors of the western part of the State.

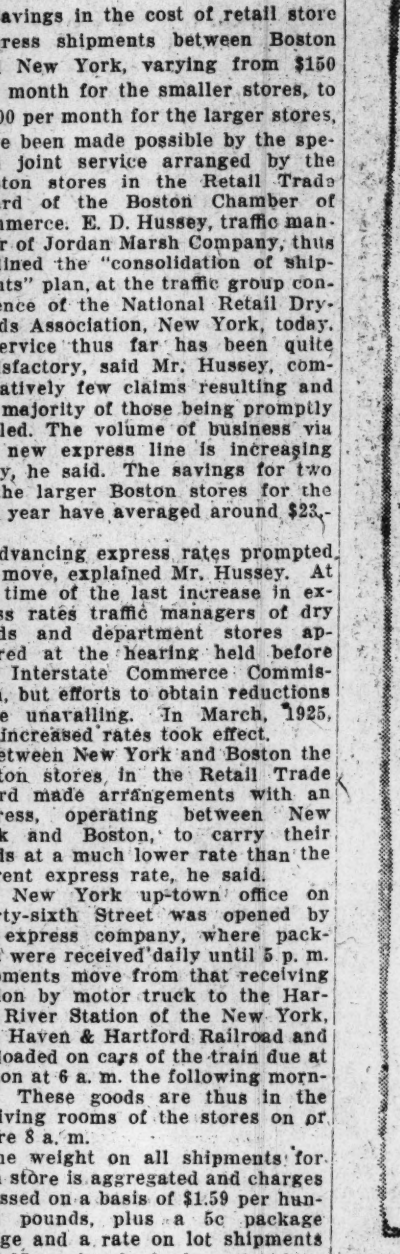
Mr. Pablo, who is chief of the provincial agents division, supervises the taxation work of agents or assessors in hundreds of small communities in the islands. For this reason, he is making a special study of methods in towns in the United States which are of the approximate size of those in the islands.

The average population of many of the towns under his charge is about 600 people, with a taxation system that is far from complicated. There are no large industrial concerns to be assessed, the taxes being mostly against the farm properties. While studying the taxation system in Cambridge, Mr. Pablo motored by Harvard. He remarked upon the beauty of the buildings and upon the educational phase of the institution, which he said was held in high regard in the Philippines.

"We too, have a fine university," he said, "and we are proud that it is one of the oldest in existence, for it was founded 37 years before Harvard."

# Old North Church Now in Alien Quarter

## Visitors' Preconceived Ideas of Surroundings of Historic Shrine Often Prove at Variance With Actuality



Visitors' Preconceived Ideas of Surroundings of Historic Shrine Often Prove at Variance With Actuality.

# BEVERLY PROTESTS TRAIN SERVICE CUT

## Residents Ask Restoration of Express Stops

Residents of Beverly who use the Montserrat Station appeared yesterday before the Commission on Public Utilities, asking for the restoration of the morning and evening stops at that station of the express trains run during the summer between Boston and Rockport by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Until June 28 this train left Montserrat at 8:24 a. m. and made a stop at 4:58 p. m.

Representing the railroad was Walton O. Wright, general passenger agent, who said that five stops had been eliminated in order to give a speedier service to the majority of persons on the branch. William Stopford, Mayor of Beverly, spoke briefly in favor of restoring the service. He said a reduced service would greatly hamper development in his district.

Lincoln R. Peabody, of New York, owner of property near the station, said his father had a part in the raising of a large sum of money which was given to the railroad to build a station on the understanding that all trains stop at this station. Charles H. Tyler, a property owner living near the station, said that discontinuance of the summer express service would injure the neighborhood by taking Montserrat and Beverly Cove out of the summer district.

# HOOSAC TUNNEL TRACKS LOWERED

## Room Being Made for Passage of Larger Freight Cars

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special).—The work of lowering the Boston & Maine Railroad tracks through the Hoosac Tunnel to enable larger-sized freight cars to go through has progressed to a point where the west-bound track has been lowered for a distance of 1600 feet from the first portal.

The process will be continued for 1500 feet farther. For the remaining distance all that is required is to cut back projecting rock at intervals. When work on the west-bound track is completed the east-bound track will be similarly lowered.

It is estimated that the entire work will be completed early next month. A force of 150 men, working in three shifts, is engaged in the task. This will afford room for big electric engines to pass through and is the logical follow-up of the improvement in electrifying the tunnel a few years ago.

# MONSON ACADEMY TO RESUME ITS WORK

MONSON, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special).—After being closed for two years, Monson Academy, established in 1806, will reopen Sept. 23 as a college preparatory school for boys. Formerly the academy was co-educational. The interruption of its work came when the town took the steps required by law to establish a high school entirely independent of private funds. For two years the academy has been in the hands of a high school plan was provided. Now the academy resumes its career as an endowed institution.

# Names Become Realities to Tourist in New England

## Everywhere He Finds Building, Mountain, Lake or Town Famed in History Throughout Nation—Often Is Surprised at Modern Setting

By the Associated Press

Names become realities to the summer tourist in New England. In every section he finds a building, a monument, a lake, a mountain or a town known by name throughout the country. His preconceived ideas of its appearance and surroundings sometimes are widely at variance with the actuality.

Boston is the center for those who seek points of historic interest. Usually the visitor hasn't realized that King's Chapel is across the street from a department store, that the Old North Church is in the midst of a tenement district thronged with aliens and that Bunker Hill Monument is a small island in the harbor.

If the tourist visits Plymouth he searches in vain for "the stern and the hill rising back of the town he reads the quaint inscriptions on the grave-stones in the Pilgrims' burial place. Lexington Green is little changed from Revolutionary days, save for its monuments and the modern houses on the streets which border it. The colored reproduction of "the rule bridge that arched the food" is almost the only modern touch to the rural scene of the Concord field, and nearby the Old Manse still stands.

Marblehead, with its unbelievably narrow streets climbing the ledges, retains much of its colonial aspect in spite of elaborate hotels and summer homes in some parts of the old port. Salem has its "House of Seven Gables," and the marvelous doorways of the mansions erected by its sea captains in the days of its glory as a port of entry from foreign lands, but the conflagration of 1914 changed the face of a large section of the city.

# BANDSTAND OPENED TO ALL CANDIDATES

## Mayor Nichols Sanctions Move to Give Free Field and No Favor

Mayor Nichols announced this morning that the Parkman Bandstand would be made available to all candidates for public office next Saturday after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Applications for the use of the bandstand will be received by William P. Long, Deputy Park Commissioner, 33 Beacon Street, up to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Mayor considered many suggestions for the use of the stand and decided that the most practical was that in line with the suggestion offered by Thomas D. Lavelle, of Boston, candidate for the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk County, but broadened to include all candidates.

# LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special).—The Lynn Historical Society, 125 Green Street, will open its building to the public on the Saturday afternoons of Sept. 11, 18, 25 and Oct. 2, from 3 until 5 o'clock. The society has a large collection of material connected with the early history of Lynn. It preserves on its seal a reproduction of an iron kettle, the first casting made in this country (1642) at the Saugus Iron Works, and a reproduction of the "Old Tunnel Meeting House" (1682). This first kettle is now owned by the City of Lynn and is in the Lynn Public Library. The society has five or six other kettles, made of bog iron ore, from the same iron works.

It also has an old-time shoe shop, 12x12 feet, fully equipped with benches and tools that were used by early shoemakers of Lynn.

# DUMMER ACADEMY RECEIVES \$5000 GIFT

## SOUTH BYFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special).—Dummer Academy received its second gift of \$5000 within a week following the announcement yesterday by Dr. Charles S. Ingham, principal of the school, that Miss Eliza Atkins Stone of Evanston, Ill., had bequeathed to the academy that amount in memory of her father, George Frederick Stone, of Chicago, Ill.

The income of the fund established is to be used in the department of history and public speaking and in such other ways as the trustees may designate with the general purpose of preparing young men for public service. Dummer Academy will commence its one hundred and sixty-fourth year on Sept. 21.

# CONVENTION DATE SET

## CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9 (AP).—The Republican state convention will be held in this city on Sept. 24. It was announced yesterday at the office of Senator George H. Moses.

# EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNR, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters) 8 p. m.—A night with the Traymore Quartet; director, B. Corber.

WCSB, Portland, Me. (254 Meters) 8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—News. 9:30—Children's period. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Special orchestra from WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters) 8 p. m.—Special program. 9:10—Baseball results. 9:30—Road bulletin.

# Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 9  
EASTERN DAYLIGHTS  
WVAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters) 4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance. 4:30—Vocal and piano solos, by Carl Moore. 5:30—News. 6—The Day in Finance. 6:30—Live stock and meat report. 6:45—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McDaniel. 7—Ginger Gens. 7:15—Jack Brown's Orchestra. 7:30—What's Going on This Week. 7:45—Baseball and News. 7:55—Weather. 8:30—Talk. Daniel J. Kane, candidate for district attorney. 8:45—Gypsy Band dinner dance music; songs by Dan Duchesne Company. Wilbur Theater. 9—Joseph Heller violinist. 9:15—Artists' program. Bertha Naukel, pianist, and accompanist. 10—News. 10:30—Revere dance orchestra.

Friday Morning  
10:30 a. m.—WVAC Women's Club: Bible readings, Colonel McIntyre, Salvation Army; organ selections from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; Dr. Lewis Dunham, organist; Chester Cooke, baritone; Mabel Parkes Priesnell, soprano; Barbara Tucker, accompanist. 11—Dance. Fashion talk by Diana Draper; Jean Fashon, 11:30—News.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters) 3:30 p. m.—Lena C. Borren, soprano; Anna Cullinan, accompanist. 3:45—Mickey Albert, popular songs. 4—Pete Mariani's orchestra. 4:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News and baseball scores. 6:45—Big Brother Club spelling bee. 7:30—Sheriff John J. Keilher, political talk. 7:40—Jack and Bill. 8—From New York, the Bearcats. 8:30—Barbara Tucker, accompanist. 8:45—Dance. 9:15—Dance. 9:30—Studio program. 10—From New York, popular orchestra.

Friday Morning  
10 a. m.—Frank Burnham, violinist and tenor; Laura Jones, contralto. 11—Read. 11:30—Dance. 12:30—News. 12:45 p. m.—Farmers' produce market report. WEEI, Springfield, Mass. (322 Meters) 6 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 6:05—Organ recital, by Arthur Clifford. 6:25—Baseball results. 6:35—Copley-Plaza dance orchestra, under the direction of W. Edward Boyle. 6:45—Julla Collins, saxophonist; Anna Cullinan, accompanist; George Seaburg, banjoist; Karin Seaburg, accompanist. 10—Studio program. 11—Weather; baseball results.

WVAC, Philadelphia, Pa. (475 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—Concert orchestra. 7:45—"Go-Getters." 8:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (475 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—Concert orchestra. 7:45—"Go-Getters." 8:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (475 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—Concert orchestra. 7:45—"Go-Getters." 8:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WBC, Washington, D. C. (409 Meters) 7 p. m.—Radio music presentation. 7:30—Concert by the United States Marine Band, under the leadership of Capt. William H. Saintelme. 8—Royal Orchestra. 9:30—Studio program. 10—Dance Orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters) 6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:45—Dinner music. 7:30—WBAL mixed quartet. 8—WBAL Trio, soloist, John Wilbourn, tenor. 8:30—Dance orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters) 8 p. m.—Concert program. 10:45—Organ recital. WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (200 Meters) 7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert music. KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—Baseball scores. 7:15—Baseball scores. 8:35—Time signals and weather forecast. 10:30—Concert from the Philadelphia City.

# Names Become Realities to Tourist in New England

## Everywhere He Finds Building, Mountain, Lake or Town Famed in History Throughout Nation—Often Is Surprised at Modern Setting

By the Associated Press

The appearance of Newport as imagined by the tourist may well approach the truth. The "movies" have made him familiar with the summer cottages of society's elite which are great mansions furnished like palaces and surrounded by gardens like a bit of fairyland, and with the luxurious appointments of the costly villas in the harbor.

The "Old Man of the Mountains" at the head of Franconia Notch in the White Mountains is familiar through pictures, but only a visit to the spot where the ledges on Cannon Mountain form the gigantic profile can make the tourist realize its impressive surroundings. The jumble of jagged rocks forming the cone of Mount Washington, king of the mountains of the Northeast, is a revelation to one setting foot there for the first time.

# RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 14

7:55—Daily news. 8—From WEAF, "Esquimos." 9—Special orchestra. WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—Melody makers and Manchester Male Quartet. 9—Dance orchestra. 10—News; weather.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner orchestra. 6:30—Book chat. 7:30—Marine Band from Washington, D. C. 8:30—Hour of music. 9:30—Concert. 10:30—Organ recital, by Stephen B. Bolshaker.

WEAF, New York City (425 Meters) 6 p. m.—Mid-week hymn sing. 6:30—Meyer Davis and his orchestra. 7—Orchestra. 8—Esquimos. 9—Special orchestra. 10—Greenwich Village Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters) 6 p. m.—Madison dinner concert. 7:30—United States Marine Band. 8:30—Special orchestra. 10—Dance music.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters) 7:30 p. m.—Concert. 8—Instrumental program. 8:30—Musical. 9:30—Weather forecast.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters) 8:15 p. m.—News. 8:30—Melody makers. 9:30—Orestes' Queensland orchestra. 7:15—Vanderbilt orchestra. 8:15—Concert. 9—Baltimore orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters) 5:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 6—Morton dinner music. 6:45—Wheeler Wadsworth dinner music. 7:30—Atlantic City Pageant. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (408 Meters) 7 p. m.—Special concert from the Sesquiennial Exposition in Philadelphia. 8—Atlantic City pageant. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (475 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—Concert orchestra. 7:45—"Go-Getters." 8:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (475 Meters) 5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—Concert orchestra. 7:45—"Go-Getters." 8:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

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# IOWA MAN WINS FELLOWSHIP IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

## Carol Fulkerson of Marion Takes the Charles Eliot Award and Goes to Europe for Nine Months to Year of Study

The Charles Eliot traveling fellowship in landscape architecture has been awarded for this year to Carol Fulkerson of Marion, Ia. It was announced today by Prof. James S. Pray, chairman of the school of landscape architecture of Harvard. This will entitle Mr. Fulkerson to from nine months to a year of study and travel in Europe with a stipend of \$1200 which is provided from a \$25,000 endowment.

Mr. Fulkerson was chosen for the award after a two-weeks final competition in which the exercise was the subdividing of an irregular, broken area in New England into a unified group of three house lots and the development of these sites. Mr. Fulkerson presented plans, pictorial sections, and sketches which included not only water color, pencil and pastel work, but also five etchings.

Honorable mention was given by the judges to Thomas D. Doliver, Church of Berkeley, Calif., who although a graduate of the Harvard School, did his work for the competition at the University of California, where he earlier received his bachelor's degree. The judges included Prof. Pray, Prof. H. V. Hubbard of the firm of Olmsted Brothers, Asst. Prof. B. W. Pond, president of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects; Herbert Lincoln Flint of Cleveland, O., and William Richard Sear, formerly professor of landscape architecture at Ohio State University.

After completing the course for an S. B. degree in Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., in 1923, Mr. Fulkerson came to Harvard and completed this year a three-year course leading to the degree of master of landscape architecture. During his first year in the Harvard school he won the Topiarian Club trophy for a design for four suburban lots, and was appointed captain of a team which prepared a model of four town lots for entry in a contest sponsored by the Garden Club of America. The model won this prize, a medal and \$75, and was displayed at the international flower show in New York, then at horticultural exhibitions in Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia and more than a dozen other cities in the United States where home beautification activities were being fostered. Even now, three years after its construction, it is still traveling and being displayed at garden and flower shows.

Under the terms of the fellowship Mr. Fulkerson may leave for Europe any time from now until February, but probably will go in October. He will follow an itinerary to be approved by Professor Pray, not only visiting some famous examples of landscape architecture and city planning, but also working out some specific study in the art. From this he will write a thesis upon his return. Richard Karl Weber, who was awarded the Prize of Rome three-year fellowship in landscape architecture recently and who is also a graduate of the Harvard school, will sail for Italy on Sept. 14. Mr. Fulkerson was one of the finalists in that competition.

# COL. KEVILLE SAILS ON Y. D. MISSION

## Cunard Officials Give Dinner on Board Scythia

With more than 100 passengers and a fair-sized cargo, including 50 carloads of refrigerator goods and 10,000 boxes of apples, the Cunard Line steamer Scythia is en route from Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool. Prior to sailing late yesterday, nearly 100 guests of the company were entertained at dinner in the main dining saloon, with Charles Stewart, resident manager of the Cunard-Anchor Line; Charles C. Dacey, passenger manager; Edward M. Hagarty, freight manager, and Capt. R. G. Paltry, marine superintendent, as hosts.

Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council; Capt. Ainsley Armstrong, of the Police Department; William Williams, United States District Attorney; Wilfred W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs; Herman Hornel, Surveyor of the Port; Joseph Flanagan, French Consul; Edward Gray, British Consul; Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; A. K. Tapper, president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, and scores of others were guests of the company.

Col. W. A. Keville, United States Marshal and chairman of the Yankee Division memorial committee, sailed on the Scythia with Mrs. Keville, en route to France, for a six weeks' sojourn, part of which is in connection with the Yankee Division memorial. Walter E. Doherty, of Cambridge, a custom house broker, sailed with Mrs. Doherty, their daughter and two sons, for three months' trip to England, the Continent and South America.

# SUGGESTS UNIT OF PARCEL POST

## Clerks' Spokesman Says It Interferes With Distribution of Regular Mail

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9 (Special).—In his annual report as president of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States of America, Charles P. Francis advocated separation of parcel post from the regular mail service. The association is holding its twenty-seventh annual convention in this city. Mr. Francis told of the great increase in parcel post business in the past few years, and asserted that the handling of parcel post interferes with the proper disposition of regular mail.

His recommendation was for a special bureau in the Post Office Department for the handling of parcel post. "I believe," he said, "that the one solution of the parcel post problem in the greater postal centers is at least the absolute and entire divorce of such system from the regular mail service. I believe that the great postal centers should be divided into zones, and that each zone should be served, both in the collection and delivery of parcel post, by clerks and carriers attached to terminals located in each zone, and the service of such clerks and carriers should be devoted entirely to the collection, receipt, delivery, distribution and dispatch of the parcel post."

Mr. Francis in his report also condemned the "weighing system" used by the post office to measure the output of each clerk, calling it "senseless and a waste of money." He maintained that "with competent supervisory officials we can see that the clerks do not get a chance to throw the burden of work upon faithful employees."

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COTTON TEXTILE  
INSTITUTE GAINS

Now Represents Mills in  
22 States With Nearly  
19,000,000 Spindles

The Cotton Textile Institute now represents nearly 19,000,000 of the Nation's cotton spindles, according to an announcement made in Boston today by the new organization. Mills in 22 states are co-operating in the nation-wide movement to bring about better business.

More of them are making applications for membership from time to time, and it is expected that the present number of names enrolled will be greatly increased previous to the first meeting of the institute in New York Oct. 20.

Aid in merchandising and the solution of problems hampering manufacturers in selling their products will be the principal work of the organization. "The institute," declared some of its leaders in a statement issued today, "means a more careful study of the style trend."

"Through this organization," they continued, "a thorough inquiry will be made into the tremendous variety of goods now being produced. Elimination of unnecessary or undesirable types of merchandise will be the purpose of this investigation."

"This type of broad study of the style trend and the elimination of waste can only be accomplished by a nation-wide grouping of the mills in a forward-looking movement such as is now being entered upon by the Cotton Textile Institute."

"Steadier employment for the millions of persons who are directly or indirectly dependent upon the industry will follow in the wake of the successful accomplishment of the aims of the institute."

"The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the members of which are located mainly in the northeastern section of the country, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, whose members are to be found principally in the southern section of the country, and state and local textile associations throughout the country are all behind the Cotton Textile Institute."

"These various groups are now preparing to expedite the work of the institute and to assist in every way possible by their co-operation to hasten the results expected to follow the concerted action now planned."

The following is a list of the States and the number of spindles in each which is represented by the institute at present:

Alabama, 456,674; Connecticut, 669,450; Georgia, 1,718,980; Illinois, 25,232; Indiana, 15,784; Kentucky, 52,656; Louisiana, 106,000; Maine, 774,740; Maryland, 27,156; Massachusetts, 3,871,270; Mississippi, 53,688; New Hampshire, 1,202,720; New York, 377,160; North Carolina, 2,681,024; Oklahoma, 25,000; Pennsylvania, 27,620; Rhode Island, 1,441,720; South Carolina, 4,243,202; Tennessee, 171,066; Texas, 102,922; Vermont, 63,952; Virginia, 618,500.

Art Education Is Found  
to Be Coming Into Its Own

Massachusetts Director Says Rapidly Developing  
Public Interest Is Stimulating Work  
in the Public Schools

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—In the present new form of art education, which encourages the child to express its own concepts pictorially, art instruction comes into its own, declared Royal B. Farnum, principal of the Massachusetts School of Art and state director of art education, addressing the Conference of Normal Schools now in session at the Framingham Normal School.

Speaking on "The Trend in Art Education," he said that the general and rapidly developing interest in art throughout the country was stimulating art education in the public schools to greater activity than it had ever before known. The movement in the direction of creative expression in education is finding art a ready handmaiden by the reason of the important part it is able to play in the general development of the child.

Original Aims Still Obtain  
While there have been amazing changes in art instruction, original aims still obtain, he pointed out. Drawing is taught from the standpoint of observation, for example; the correlation of art instruction with other subject matter is exemplified in the project method; art appreciation includes an understanding of the basic laws of design as applied to the child's immediate environment and also a knowledge of some of the best examples of the world's art period. This he emphasized by quotations from early Massachusetts reports and later statements of leaders in art education.

The latest aim, he went on, is perhaps the development of the child's tendencies in original expression, and in this, art instruction comes into its own, as in music and literature, for art offers one of the freest and most varied opportunities for the expression of emotions and ideas.

"But there is no reason why creative expressions on the part of the child should continue to be naively crude and aesthetically unbecoming," Mr. Farnum said. He saw no reason why original expression cannot be developed into more aesthetically pleasing line, color and form.

Believing in the creative phase of art education, he hoped to see progress along aesthetic lines, ever developing as the children proceed from the lower to the upper grades into the high school. Art education is, in his judgment, one of the fundamentally important subjects of the school curriculum, he said.

Reports of Committees  
The greater part of today was spent in hearing reports of committees and in discussion. The conference had many questions before it, some strictly pedagogical such as tests in various school subjects, and others having important indirect bearing on educational betterment, applying more especially to teachers. These in-

## Business Men About to Learn Something New About Boston



The Chamber of Commerce Takes a New Method of Pointing Out the Facilities Enjoyed by Great Industrial Plants Skirting the Waterfront of the Port, and of Explaining Many Improvements That Have Taken Place Within the Past Year or So.

TRADE TOURISTS  
INSPECT HARBOR

(Continued from Page 1)

and the affiliated plants adjoining it, including the Beacon Oil Company and the New England Coal & Coke establishment. E. P. Gardner, general freight agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, spoke of the pier owned by the railroad in East Boston. F. S. Andrews, assistant to the president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, described the big floating drydock of that company at East Boston.

Airport Is Viewed  
The Boston Airport was pointed out and the Standish swung across the harbor to South Boston where the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Piers were reviewed and described by James H. McGrath, general freight agent of that road. Clement Norton, general superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, spoke of the state owned pier, and George E. Willey, president of the

QUINCY STUDENTS  
HONOR TEACHER

(Continued from Page 1)

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—Of an original 42 in the class of 1907 in the Massachusetts Field School of this city, 18 held their annual reunion in the old classroom last night. Miss Ruth A. Taylor, came on from Tucson, Ariz., where she is now living, to meet with the class.

She brought with her a collection of pottery made by the Indians living in that State and presented each member of the class a piece of the pottery as a reminder of the old days. Miss Taylor was informed that this is one of the few grammar school classes in the State which has made it an invariable practice to hold annual reunions.

The boys were a mischievous lot, they say of themselves; one teacher after another gave them up, then Miss Taylor took them in hand, made them friends, directed their energies to the attainment of attractive goals, and brought them to the end of the year with flying colors, an honor to themselves and the school. That is why they are bringing her on from her far Western home to meet with the class on its twentieth reunion.

Other teachers in the old school also will be present, including Miss Bennett of the first grade, Miss Bicknell of the second, Miss Waterhouse of the fourth, Miss Casadene Thayer of the fifth.

Officers of the class who acted as hosts are, Arthur W. Robinson, president, a position he has held for 20 years; Inez Jefferson Haskell, vice-president; Harry L. Wilson, treasurer, and Pitt L. Robinson, secretary.

Soon after assembling yesterday evening the former pupils took their old seats and Miss Taylor put them through their lessons in geography, history and arithmetic. There was singing by Miss Major, accompanied at the piano by Irving Howard. A spelling bee concluded the reunion.

Frederick E. Wallace, known for his crayon drawings, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ward Perkins, co-author with Charles A. Woodbury of "The Art of Seeing," and co-worker with the marine artist in working out the theory of "mental training through drawing," will join the faculty of the Boston University art department this year, Miss Blanche Colman, director of the department, announced today.

Mr. Wallace will conduct the work in life drawing and composition. He has taught for several years at the Boston Normal Art School. He studied at the Julian Academy in Paris, and has exhibited frequently both in the United States and abroad.

Mrs. Perkins has been associated with Mr. Woodbury for eight years, studying his theory of "mental training through drawing." A musician and writer, she first took her course through interest in his belief that anyone, artist or not, can express himself in line. Interested, she was later the sponsor of the work in the New York City kindergartens, where 8000 children now are trained under the Woodbury plan.

The Boston University art department is the first school here to introduce the Woodbury method. The class here, which will come an hour a week on Saturdays, is not primarily for children but for adults.

Will R. Davis, local artist and an exhibitor in the National Academy in New York and the Corcoran gallery, Washington, will return to the faculty. He has been absent a year on leave. Miss Flora Woodman, a recent graduate of the department, will conduct the class for children, with Mrs. Perkins in supervision.

OFFICIALS URGE  
BUS CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

development by taking the "dog in the manger" attitude that the trucks ought to be taxed off the roads," he continued. "The solution is for the steam railroads to provide terminals suitable for the interchange of freight with motor trucks, for thereby they will receive a great deal of freight which now is forced to go the whole route by motor truck in order to obtain prompt delivery."

How Trucks Help  
Irving Malkin, president of the Malkin Motor Freight Company of Boston, gave striking illustrations of improvements in transportation service for perishable produce effected by the motor truck. Formerly in the produce business, he was attracted over into the transportation business only after he had purchased motor truck equipment for his own business, and discovered the advantages of it.

He operates trucks from Boston to Worcester and Springfield. "Suppose that a car of strawberries arrives in Boston at 8 p. m. after the freight and express offices are closed," he began his illustration. "Under ordinary railroad practice that shipment could not be broken up and rerouted out of Boston until the next day. With motortrucks we can use part or all of the car that night, deliver the berries in Worcester by midnight or in Springfield before morning. On the return trip the truck picks up a load of cabbage or squash from a farmer on the road and delivers that directly to the jobber or commission man in Boston in the afternoon. If the farmer shipped his cabbage by railroad he would have to pack it in barrels and haul it to the freight depot. The truck takes it from his door without packing and so saves him approximately \$45 a carload on his cabbage."

Sufficient Tax Now  
Touching directly the question of regulation, Mr. Malkin expressed the opinion that trucks in and out of Massachusetts already are sufficiently regulated and taxed. He pointed out that the State Highway Department requires liability insurance, and inspectors brakes and lights. Outlining the various kinds of insurance which his company carries, Mr. Malkin said that his annual insurance costs amounted to 10 per cent of his equipment investment. Taxes, he added, amount to 4 per cent of the investment. He said he paid \$140 registration tax this year on a truck which in 1924 required only \$50 registration tax.

The only voice in favor of regulation of trucks would prevent financially irresponsible operators from entering the field and taking business by means of cut rates.

MASONIC LODGES FIX  
UNIFORM FISCAL YEAR  
Masonic lodges under jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Massachusetts, will adopt a uniform fiscal year, extending from Sept. 1, to Aug. 31, annually, to conform with the fiscal year of the Grand Lodge, according to an amendment to the Grand Constitution, adopted by vote of the members of the Grand Lodge, at its quarterly communication in the Masonic Temple, Boston, yesterday. This will not affect the dates of annual meetings held at various times of the year by the different lodges, nor the date of election of officers, unless the lodges voluntarily decide to make those functions simultaneously with the fiscal year.

Other amendments were adopted at the meeting, including the requirement for a uniform receipt of dues throughout the State, taking the place of the "traveling cards." An amendment restricts the Henry Price medal, the highest honor that the Grand Lodge can confer on a member of the craft, to those who by distinguished service or by different lodges, nor the date of election of officers, unless the lodges voluntarily decide to make those functions simultaneously with the fiscal year.

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Kin of Soldiers  
Will Get Medals

(Continued from Page 1)

Members of the craft after 50 consecutive years of membership and who have served the order during that time in some way that will warrant the honor.

Relatives of three American soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in France are being sought by the United States War Department through First Lieut. Michael F. Cooney, P. S., retired recruiting officer at Army Base, Boston. It is the wish of the War Department to present to these relatives distinguished service crosses awarded posthumously to the three heroes.

The men were Edward G. Mason of Detroit, Mich., serving in Co. D, 55th Infantry, 7th Division; Sergeant Carl C. Carter of Fresno, Calif., serving in Co. A, 7th Infantry, 3rd Division, and Private Frank Arizman of Wallingham, Minn., serving in Co. L, 305th Infantry, 7th Division.

In the systematic search that will be carried into every section of the United States by soldiers of the Army Recruiting Service, the newspapers, radio, Boy Scout troops, C. M. E. Boys' Clubs, veterans' organizations, and missing persons' bureaus of police departments will be utilized to supplement the personal canvassing of the soldiers.

STATE SECRETARIES  
ARE TO MEET SOON

Large Representation Expected at Providence Session

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9 (P)—Secretaries of State of 22 American commonwealths have announced their intention of attending the annual convention of National Secretaries of State which will open here next week Wednesday and several others are expected to add their names to the list soon. Ernest L. Sprague, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, who has charge of the details of the meeting, said yesterday.

The program includes addresses by many of the visiting officials on important topics dealing with state administration. The middle and far West will be well represented. Among those who will address the conference are Jesse H. Metcalf and Peter G. Gerry, United States Senators from Rhode Island; F. E. Seaworth, Secretary of State of Indiana; Clyde Kinn, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, and several others.

The conference will open Sept. 15 at the State House here and conclude on the afternoon of Sept. 17.

ADVISORY BOARD  
TO TOUR THE FAIRS

First Hand Information on Farm Progress Sought

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—First hand information of the agricultural progress which is being made in the State is to be gathered by the advisory board of the State Department of Agriculture through a tour of the agricultural fairs in various parts of the Commonwealth next week.

The Greenfield Fair will be the first to be visited. Here the board will have an opportunity to note developments in Franklin County. The secretary of the fair reports the largest entry of pure-bred cattle in his ever had. The sheep exhibit will be particularly strong.

On Thursday the board will visit the Essex County Fair at Topsfield, which shares with three other fairs in the State the distinction of being more than a century old. The other three are the three-county fair at Northampton, the Plymouth County Fair at Bridgewater and the New England Fair at Worcester.

Barns Fair is celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday this year and there are several which have been going more than 60 years without a break. The Eastern States Exposition, the biggest of them all, is celebrating its tenth birthday this year.

BUS EXTENSION  
PLEA OPPOSED

Petition Would Run Leominster-Concord Line to  
Arlington Heights

Opposition to the petition of the Lovell Bus Lines, Inc., to operate buses between Concord and Arlington Heights, was voiced today by the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company at a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission at the State House. The Lovell Company is also asking permission from the Commission to operate through Lexington, which has refused a license to the company.

P. E. Drew, counsel for the street railway, said that if the Lovell petition were granted, the street railway company would be forced to abandon its bus line from Concord to Arlington Heights through Bedford. The proposed route would be in direct competition with this route, said he, adding that the street railway company has maintained service between these two towns for 25 years and was today furnishing all the service the traffic warranted. The proposed route, said he, is not a paying line and is kept running at a loss.

Extension Proposal  
John F. Lovell of the Lovell Company said that the route proposed was to extend to Arlington Heights the present service from Leominster to Concord. The intention was to give residents of the towns between Leominster and Concord good service to Arlington Heights, where they could make connections to Boston over the "B" system. Licenses for the extension had been obtained from Lincoln, Concord, and Arlington, said Mr. Lovell.

Shortly before the Lovell petition the Commission had heard the petition of the Boston & Middlesex street railway for the right to operate buses from Five Forks in Lexington to Arlington. The Lovell petition charged that the purpose of this petition was to keep his company out of the field.

The Lovell petition was supported by a large number of officials and residents of the towns, now served by the Lovell Bus Company. They said that the Lovell Company was good, that it was maintained throughout the winter months, that the bus operators were careful and courteous, and that the company was responsible. They urged that this means of better service to Boston be granted.

Petition Debated  
Among those who spoke in favor of it were: Thomas H. Johnston, Clinton State Representative; L. G. Carter, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Berlin; H. J. Brockerman, representing the Clinton Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Frederick P. Glazier, chairman of the Hudson Board of Selectmen; Frederick W. Carter, chairman of the Arlington Board of Selectmen; Timothy P. Driscoll, chairman of the Stow board; James Nagel, member of the Concord board; Daniel Crowley of Leominster; Representative Henry T. G. Dyson of Hudson, and John B. O'Toole, chairman of the Clinton Planning Board.

W. S. Keefe, representing the Boston & Maine railroad, said that he feared the effect which granting this petition would have on the proposed bus route of the railroad from Fitchburg to Cambridge and later to Boston. He said that it granted the route covered by the Lovell Company would largely duplicate the Boston & Maine's proposed route.

Asking the Commission to grant the Boston & Middlesex street railway the right to operate buses from Five Forks to Arlington Heights, Mr. Drew said that the proposed service was new and in the nature of a trial to see if the traffic warranted such service. He said that he was not certain that from a business point of view the service was not as yet warranted by the railroad.

Henry G. Wells, acting chairman, said that both petitions would need investigating by the Commission, and thus they were taken under advisement.

ONE-HOUR PARKING LAW  
DECLARED BENEFICIAL

Observation of Boston streets during the past week shows that the enforcement of parking regulations which allow one hour and in some streets two hours, is working out very well, according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board. "No hardship has been worked on anyone except the all-day parker. Not in many years has there been so much available space for parking," said Mr. Bloomfield.

Automobile shoppers will find plenty of space available for parking within the legal period. The garages co-operating with the Retail Trade Board are available to store customers without charge from 12 a. m. to 6 p. m. and are charged for the rest of the day. There are accommodations for 5000 in these garages as follows: North Terminal Garage, Commercial Street, on Boston side of Chestnut Street Bridge, Boston Elevated buses run from this point to the shopping district; Tremont Street-Broadway Garage; Algonquin Garage, at Kenmore Square.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy with showers tonight; fair, cooler; fresh south shifting to west and northwest winds.

New England tonight: cooler in west portion; Friday generally fair and cool; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds shifting to west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures  
(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany... 65 Memphis... 78  
Atlantic City... 70 Montreal... 60  
Boston... 65 Portland, Me... 64  
Buffalo... 63 New Orleans... 82  
Calgary... 34 New York... 66  
Charleston... 78 Philadelphia... 70  
Chicago... 60 Pittsburgh... 72  
Denver... 60 Portland, Me... 64  
Des Moines... 58 St. Louis... 68  
Eastport... 54 San Francisco... 58  
Galveston... 57 St. Paul... 60  
Hatteras... 80 St. Paul... 60  
Helen... 42 Seattle... 58  
Joplin... 55 Tampa... 75  
Kansas City... 55 Washington... 70  
Los Angeles... 65

High Lights at Boston  
Thursday, 1:34 p. m.; Friday, 1:48 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:35 p. m.

Tenderest of Receptions Said  
to Await the Legion in France

Representative A. Piatt Andrew Addresses State Convention at Salem—Pageant Depicting History of the Old City Is Presented

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—That the warmest and tenderest welcome they have ever received in any encampment awaits them in France when they visit there next year, A. Piatt Andrew, Representative in Congress, told the 400 delegates of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion at the first session of their eighth annual convention in the state armory here this morning.

"You will find the French people ready to give you the tenderest welcome," Representative Andrew said. "They look upon the American veterans as their friends. They may feel some hostility to American financiers but have only a feeling of gratitude and affection for the men who were the comrades of their sons."

He told them also they would find a different France from that of wartime, with the physical evidences of war gone and 600,000 rebuilt homes in the once devastated areas.

The convention was officially opened this morning, although since early yesterday afternoon the legionnaires have been coming into town. Elaborate preparations for the comfort and entertainment have been made by Salem Post 23 and the city is gay with decorations in their honor.

Chaplain James D. Canarie read the invocation at this morning's session. Mayor George J. Bates gave the welcoming address and Harry P. Gifford, chairman of the citizens' committee, addressed the delegates.

Other speakers were Mrs. John Jacob Rogers, Louis A. Frothingham and William A. Connery, Representatives in Congress; Mrs. Merle Graves and Miss Mary Whitaker of the Woman's Auxiliary; Elmer Lievesch, local commander, and William Blake, district manager of the veterans' bureau.

An old-fashioned shore dinner at Salem Willows followed adjournment of the morning session, and during the afternoon a program of sports, including dog races, a tug-of-war, harbor excursions and inspection of the U. S. S. Shawmut and Submarines S10 and S11, which are in Salem harbor under assignment of the Navy Department, will take place.

To night the delegates will be entertained at the pageant drama which is a feature of the entertainment program, and of which the first performance was held last night for the benefit of the fund of signatures which arrived yesterday afternoon.

The performance last night was a revelation to the 3500 who composed the audience in the great open-air auditorium on Salem Common. Under a star-dusted sky, in the mildness of the late summer night, the colorful history of the old city was portrayed.

Across 125 feet of natural stage, grass covered and flanked on either side by the encroaching forest which was also its background, came and went figures of the past depicting the 10 generations of the city's three centuries of existence.

From the arrival of Roger Conant in the "forest primeval" through the early days of settlement, the beginning of industry, the difficult days of war, the era of art and literature, to the period of world wars and the city's part in the World War it was finely done.

Alternately history and romance held, literally, the center of the stage. Conant, Edmund Leslie at Northbridge gave place to the boy Hawthorne dreaming his great romances, and Samuel McIntyre, the carver, creating his dreams in wood.

The interpretive dances which preceded each episode and the music created an illusion that carried the spectator back through the years and made him a part of it.

The pageant was written by Miss Nellie S. Messer of Salem, and Miss Harriet James, who impersonated Salem throughout the performance, arranged the dances.

Among the well-known Salemites who took part were Mayor Bates, as chairman of the board of city government, the English Governor Burnett; Rufus D. Adams, who was Samuel McIntyre; Maj. Percy Prince, representing Dr. Bentley; Maj. Harry S. Perkins, as Colonel Leslie, and Col. Ernest R. Richmond, as Bellephophon.

The entire cast includes 700 characters. The pageant will also be presented Saturday night.

A business session of the "Forty and Eight" will be held in Odd Fellows Hall tonight, followed by a parade. Tomorrow afternoon at the North Shore Country Club a golf tournament will be held and Donovan's Field at 4 o'clock the New York National League team will play the Salem New England League team.

At the State Armory tomorrow night a military ball will be held.

NEW TELEPHONE  
PROFIT STUDIED

Detailed study of the earnings of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in Massachusetts since the new rate schedule of 20 per cent increase went into effect a year ago, will be started soon by accountants in the State Department of Public Utilities, said Henry C. Attwill, chairman, today, in commenting upon the company's statement, filed with him yesterday.

The chairman said the State's investigation is more of an analysis than a mere check-up to see if the listed totals are accurate.

"I do not wish to give the impression that I am questioning the honesty of the company officials," he said. "Their figures are doubtless correct, but they furnished me totals and not detailed figures. My duty to protect the interests of the public requires that I do not accept the company's conclusions without first verifying them."

Mr. Attwill and his assistants will obtain complete details of estimated depreciation in property values, traffic costs, and other expenses, to study in relation to the reported income. This analysis is expected to consume several weeks, and may involve public hearings on the subject.

Forecast of Reduction Withheld

Asked if there may be a reduction in present rates which have prevailed for the past year, the chairman replied that he could not say until after the analysis.

"From a study of the earnings as compared to the forecasts of last year, you may draw your own conclusions," he said. He explained that the telephone company had asked for a margin of \$1,800,000 above the amount of the money to be used in paying the 8 per cent dividend of eight per cent.

This expected margin was cut to about \$800,000 by the Utilities Department in allowing the 20 per cent rate increase, in the sense that this increase in rates would not result in an earning of \$800,000 over the desired dividend return.

According to the figures of the telephone company, their profits were less than their forecast, for the sum of \$92,213.99 is listed as being the amount in excess of the money to be used in paying the 8 per cent dividend.

The chairman declined to express an official opinion, but called attention to the comparison of the \$92,213 margin with the expected return of \$800,000 surplus. After the payment of the dividends and interest, the surplus or margin is generally turned back into new equipment or expansion of service, he said.

Excessive Dividend Question

The chairman was asked if he considered 8 per cent an excessive dividend return upon the investment, but replied that he did not at present care to give an opinion.

"That's largely an economic question," he added. "If the dividend percentage is reduced to 7 per cent or less, the factor of sales value would have to be considered. The stock might not sell as well as at its present price, and this might hurt. This might result in less money for inferior public service, which would eventually be to the disadvantage of the public. There are many economic factors to consider carefully before a mature judgment can be given."

He said that the telephone department will also study the system of the company with a view to determining whether differences between the company and its patrons may be ironed out. He spoke of longer telephone cords, improved service and other factors which he believed the public might desire. These are incidental and have no bearing upon the rate schedule question, he said.

Connecticut Women Are Serving  
in Every Town Elective Office

League of Voters Gathers Statistics Which Show That  
Women of State Are Now Active in Almost  
Every Branch of Public Service

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9 (Special)—Connecticut women are serving in every elective office town government, according to statistics gathered by the Connecticut League of Women Voters. Women have been appointed on many state boards and commissions and there were more women in the Legislature in the last session than in that of any other State, there being one senator and 16 representatives.

Only two counties have appointed women to county office. Of the judicial offices held by women, probate officers are numerous (11 towns have appointed them) and woman deputies are not uncommon. Windham County has a woman clerk of court, and Fairfield County, a woman assistant clerk.

In two towns women have been given charge of settling estates and the general control of estates in the hands of guardians for incompetents or minors by being elected judge of probate. The most popular judicial position is justice of the peace. There are 50 women holding that office.

The school committee outnumbered all other strictly town offices held by women. There are 371 women members of school boards and committees. Twenty-one women have

been appointed a registrar of voters. Eight towns have woman town clerks; they are Fairfield, Farmington, Meriden, Plainville, Scotland, Somers, Waterbury and Wilton. There are three Selectwomen in cities where the administration of government is in the hands of a mayor and in one, Stratford, where there is a town manager.

Only one town has a woman Assessor. Eight towns, however, have women to hear taxicab complaints. In Ashford, Greenwich, Hamden, Hampton, Meriden, North Branford, Southbury and West Haven women serve on the Boards of Relief and may adjust valuations as a result of their hearings. Two women serve as members of Finance Boards.

The power to sign checks for town money has been given to four women serving as town tre







## TREATY RIGHTS OF MINORITY GROUPS IN POLAND UPHELD

From Racial, Religious and Linguistic Viewpoints They Claim Entire Equality With Regard to Civil and Political Privilege

WARSAW, Poland (Special Correspondence)—The rights of the minority groups described in an earlier article are set forth in an international treaty between the Allies and Poland, whereby they are guaranteed, in common with all the people of Poland, protection of life and liberty, free exercise of religion, acquisition of citizenship through birth or through being domiciled in the country when the treaty became effective.

As racial, religious or linguistic minorities they are assured (1) equality of civil and political rights, especially with regard to holding public office; (2) use of their mother tongue in private and commercial intercourse, religion, press, at public meetings and in courts; (3) right to establish religious, social or educational institutions at their own expense; (4) instruction in their own language in state primary schools in districts where they form a considerable part of the population; (5) an equitable share in sums provided by state and municipal budgets for education, religion and charity. The Jews are further protected by the assurance that elections will not be held on their Sabbath, and they need perform no act in violation of the day.

**Little Toleration**  
If all these promises were kept, in spirit as well as letter, there would be no minorities problem in Poland. But there seems to be widespread violation of the letter of the law, and on both sides, total absence of the ideal of toleration on which it is based.

It is charged that every clause of the treaty, except that concerning use of the mother-tongue, is flagrantly violated and there is wholesale denial of constitutional rights. There is rigid press censorship, especially of the minority press, whose editors are fined or imprisoned and their papers confiscated. Ukrainian papers with whole pages deleted are a common sight. The prisons are filled with political prisoners, held for days without specific charges and for months or even years without trial.

"Free exercise of religion" is made difficult by wholesale seizure of minority churches (Lutheran, Greek Catholic, and Greek Orthodox) for conversion into Roman Catholic churches. Ukrainians complain that one teacher in the list for a proposed school is objected to, permission for school is denied, no opportunity being given to revise the personnel.

**Cover for Political Activity**  
To these last points the Poles reply that social societies are only a cover for political activity. They know it to be true because they were that kind when they were a minority.

All minorities make the same complaints but there are social differences. With the Jews it is taxes. Commerce, forming but 20 per cent of occupations in Poland, pays 60 per cent of the taxes. As 80 per cent of commercial undertakings are Jewish, it is they who bear the burden of public expenditure and profit least by it in the way of school, religious and charitable support.

Lithuanians complain that 38 of their private schools were closed this year because their teachers had no government diplomas, the explanations for which they are not allowed to take. Their efforts to open more private schools are frustrated by inspectors who declare the buildings hygienically unfit, but then permit Polish schools to be opened there.

**Bilingual Schools**  
The Ukrainians, however, have fared worse in the way of schools. In eastern Galicia, under Austria, they had some 2000 primary schools, 75 per cent of which they say have been changed into Polish ones. In former Russian Poland, none were allowed, but during the war and immediately after they claim they were able to establish in this territory over 2000 Ukrainian schools, all of which have been abolished by the Poles or made into so-called "bilingual" (bilingual) schools.

This ultranational system is specially resented because it is so plausible in theory and so unfair in practice. Where authorities consider separate schools unwarranted they combine a Polish and a Ukrainian and teach one half the subjects in each language. Such schools are established not only where the number of Ukrainian pupils is under 40; in a town where 200 parents asked for Ukrainian schools only a "bilingual" has been provided. One can go to many a town where "minorities" are admittedly in the majority and find only a Polish school.

**Border Passes**  
Other sore grievances are the matter of border passes, visas and

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**FAMOUS FOR BABIES**  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

passports. German Poles with half their property in Poland and half in Germany are sometimes refused a border pass to cross over. Their relatives in Germany are not given visas to visit them. Ukrainians with children in foreign universities because they were refused in Poland cannot get visas for them to come home during vacations. For a passport to leave Poland all persons must pay from \$50 to \$60 unless they are immigrants or going to attend conventions. This is a general rule, as calling to Poles as to minorities, but in application it discriminates against the latter.

Terroristic societies such as the Federation of Insurgents in Silesia, which recently broke up a German meeting and mercilessly beat those present increase the strain of an atmosphere already charged with suspicion.

**Dawn of Better Feelings**  
In the west efforts toward a better spirit have been made by small groups of Polish pacifists through conferences with German pacifists of Danzig and Berlin to be followed by more, and the organization of an exchange library. Such long-distance friendship are good, but a Polish participant would be considered disloyal.

**NEW RECORDS MADE BY SEATTLE MAYOR**  
Mrs. Landes Starts Administration Actively

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Progress in cleaning up Seattle, under the administration of Seattle's new Mayor, Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, is indicated by the report of police court fines collected. The total fines for the first three months of her regime ending Aug. 31 were announced as \$76,366.20, or more than double those of the last three months of the preceding Mayor's term, which were \$37,105.50.

Disposing conclusively also of the prediction of the opponents of Mrs. Landes that her administration would mean a business depression, August proved to be the biggest August in the history of Seattle in building permit valuation, and also showed the largest total in bank clearings of any August during the past eight years.

**NEW BUILDINGS GIVEN STATE AT SACRAMENTO**

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Staff Correspondence)—Valuable additions to the state buildings at Sacramento are nearing completion at a cost of more than \$5,000,000. These new structures occupy two entire city blocks, donated by the citizens of Sacramento to the State.

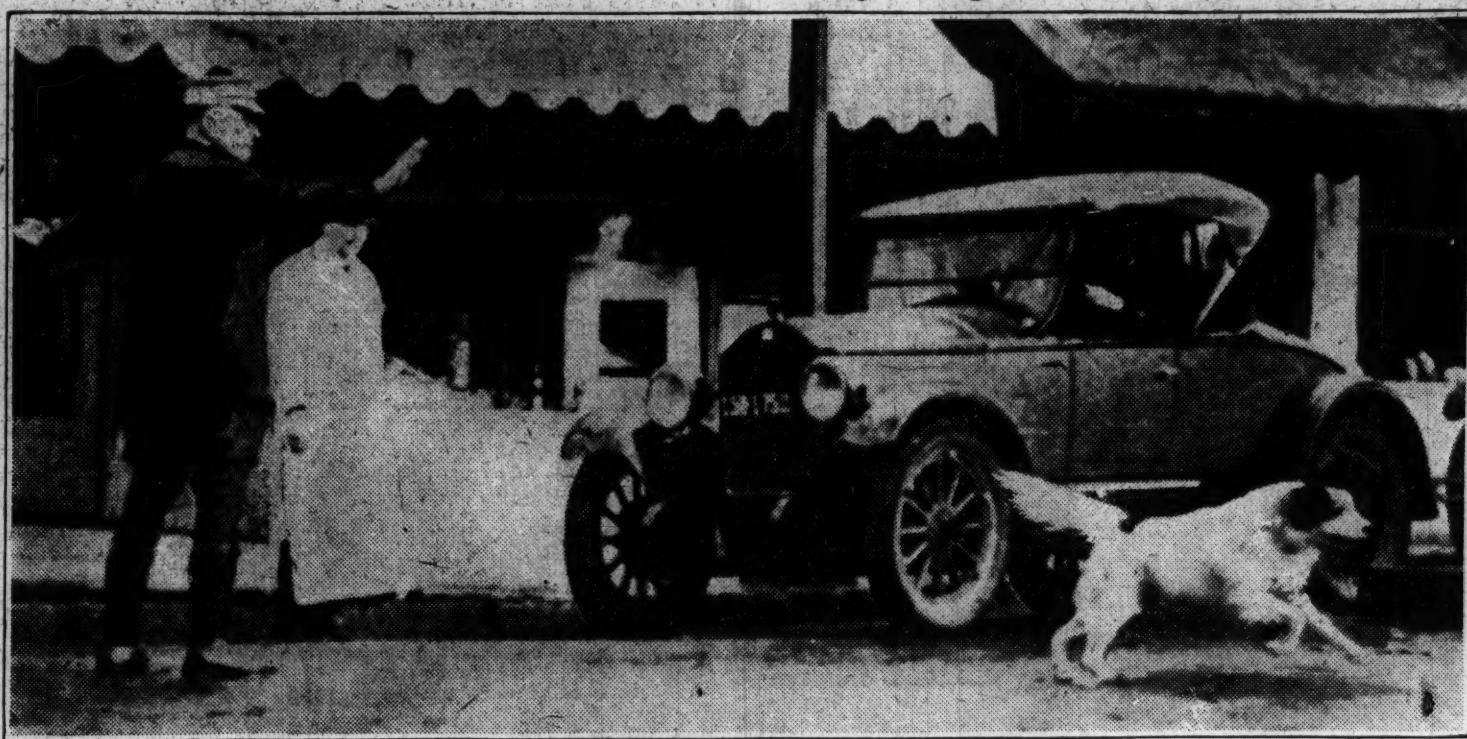
One building will house various state offices, while the other will accommodate the State Library and Supreme Court. The building material is granite, harmonizing with the Capitol building. The entrances are massive and impressive. Over one is the inscription, "Give Me Men to Match My Mountains; over the other, "To the Highlands of the Mind Let Me Go."

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**The James R. Armiger Company**  
Jewelers and Silversmiths  
310 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

**HOCHSCHILD, KOHN AND CO.**  
Howard and Lexington Sts., Baltimore

## "Toot, Toot," and It Doesn't Take Dog Long to Cross the Street



COLLIE RECOGNIZES HIS PROTECTOR  
This Can Be Seen Any Morning in Portland. "Don" Sit on the Curb Barking Until the Traffic Officer Blows His Whistle. He Then Bounds Across. At Times, Becoming Impatient, He Runs a Block Up the Street Where There Is No Traffic Guardian and "Jay-Walks" His Way Across, But Not Often.

### Dog Sets Example in Crossing Streets

Waits at Curb Until Officer Blows Whistle

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—A collie who obeys traffic signals is attracting comment among early motorists who pass along East Broadway, in Portland, at the right moment. He has come to be a fixture, for on the morning of each working day he comes bounding up Larabee Street from the north, but stops short at the edge of the sidewalk. And as he waits, impatiently, he barks in a challenging manner at the policeman at the corner of the intersection, whose signals he has learned to obey.

The instant the patrolman blows his whistle, spreads his arms in a northerly and southerly direction, and halts the double stream of traffic that is proceeding down Broadway, the dog yelps, bounds across Broadway and is gone down the avenue.

It occasionally happens that the patrolman finds it necessary to reverse the traffic signal just as the dog has left the curb and then the dog returns to the corner he has left to await further directions. Frequently, when the first bark is not heeded, he runs up a block on Broadway, where there are no traffic signals, to cross as best he may.

**STREET CAR AND BUS BECOMING ALLIES**

Motors Cut Rail Costs Where Traffic Is Light

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Practical experience in a number of southern California cities is proving that motorbuses can be used as allies rather than competitors of street railway systems, according to traction officials here. In a number of instances, extensive bus service is being given by street car companies.

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**HOCHSCHILD, KOHN AND CO.**  
Howard and Lexington Sts., Baltimore



PATROLMAN CHARLES HEWSTON AND DON  
This Pet Collie, Owned by Mrs. C. M. Babcock, of Portland, Ore., Obeys Signals Implicitly.

as extensions and connections to existing rail lines, and a volume of statistics on the relative values and economies of the two transportation methods is being compiled.

Such a dual system has for some time been successfully maintained by the Los Angeles Railway, which in addition to its extensive rail lines operates numerous routes of both single and double busses within the city limits of Los Angeles. In Pasadena and other cities in the vicinity of Los Angeles the Pacific Electric Railway gives extensive bus service.

S. E. Mason, general manager of the San Diego Electric Railway Company, which operates both street cars and busses, said: "The chief value of the bus is where the traffic is light. Here the number of units necessary to handle passengers is comparatively small, the headway required being greater than 15 or possibly 20 minutes. Under such conditions the fixed charges and investment for street railway operation would be so high as to overcome the increased cost of bus over car operation, and the bus becomes of great practical value. These facts in most instances confine practical bus operation to either cross-town connection between cars or extension service to car lines."

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## AMERICAN EXPORTS MOUNT EXCEPT THOSE TO EUROPE

South American Sales Double Total for 1921-22 Year—Many New Markets Built Up Throughout World—Shipments to Far East Also Increasing

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON—American exports to South America were more than twice as large in 1925-26 as in 1921-22 while exports of American products increased in every continent except Europe during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, according to a regional survey of world markets made public by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

United States exporters have had to meet highly competitive conditions in Europe, South America and the Far East, but through intensive sales effort coupled with efficient management and production, have held their former markets and built up important new markets, the report indicated. The loss in European markets, according to Dr. Klein's analysis, was due to diminished shipments and lower prices of such raw materials as foodstuffs and minerals.

Even in the case of Europe, Dr. Klein stated, there was a substantial gain in sales of finished manufactures. This is especially significant, he said, in view of the fact that exports of fabricated wares require intensive sales effort under highly competitive conditions.

**Argentine Sales Mount**  
"The demand for American goods in every import South American market shows an impressive gain" the survey stated. "Argentina, long our biggest customer in South America recorded the remarkable increase of 83 per cent in 1925 over 1922. Everywhere in South America the steady improvement of economic conditions, coupled with better export policies among our exporters, has multiplied the volume of our sales."

"Among the many other articles which we are sending to South American countries in rapidly growing volume may be mentioned moving picture films, textiles and iron and steel (especially petroleum supplies and construction materials). The long-time growth in our sales there of industrial and agricultural machinery continues steadily."

Exports to the countries of the Asiatic Far East with the exception of China and Japan showed "quite a remarkable gain as those to South America or to Oceania," the report said. The expansion of trade with China and Japan was hindered by the political situation in China and the rapid industrialization of Japan, Dr. Klein stated.

**Other Developments**  
Other important developments in the foreign trade of the United States were described in the report as follows:

"Sales to Cuba showed a gain of nearly 60 per cent and those to Central America a gain of nearly 70 per cent as between 1921-22 and 1925-26."

"Australia and New Zealand, English-speaking countries with standards of living and economic environment very similar to those in our middle West, find American products

peculiarly and increasingly adapted to their wants."

"Our sales to these two countries of nearly \$200,000,000 in 1925-26 represented not much less than \$30 per capita. This figure is all the more impressive when it is borne in mind that our own aggregate imports from the entire world amount to about \$35 per capita."

"Our exports to British South Africa, whose needs and industrial advancement are in many ways similar to Australia and New Zealand, in the last fiscal year, were no less than 168 per cent greater than four years ago. Indeed, exports to all Africa except the region along the Mediterranean are expanding with great rapidity."

**Living Standards Rising**  
"The remarkable recent gains in our sales of manufactured goods to Latin America, Africa, and most countries of Asia have taken place despite the growth in their own manufacturing industries and despite the reviving competition of European countries," the report concluded. "As the standards of living tend to rise, this development reflects the growth in greater demand for elaborated articles."

"The consumption of foodstuffs and other basic necessities of life increase only moderately but as a new or backward country develops and raises its standards of living, it develops new industries which exploit new resources and thus acquire new purchasing power. This is the transformation which is now going on in the land of the south temperate zone."

"Even though this development is often accompanied by the rise of new manufactures which products apparently compete with our exports, these new industries in fact stimulate demands for machinery, equipment, supplies, transportation equipment, etc., and what is more significant, they contribute at once to the potential buying power of their peoples."

**TO TEACH HOME BUILDING**  
DAYTON, O. (Special Correspondence)—Two leading educational institutions of Ohio, the State University of Columbus and the Municipal University of Cincinnati, will begin this fall to give instruction in the organization of building and loan associations. More than 50,000 homes in Ohio were directly financed by building and loan associations last year.

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## GREAT PROGRAM FOR FIFTH DAY

## 144-Mile Race for Military Planes—First Army- Navy Clash

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9 (AP)—A race of 144 miles for two-seated military observation planes, the first race scheduled for the Army and Navy, were features of the fifth day's program of the national air races at the Model Farms Flying Field today.

Army Air Service and four from the Navy, all flying the latest types of observation ships. The Navy had four different types of observation ships entered, a special DeHavilland, a Loeling, a Vought No. 1 and No. 2. Against these the Army entered five Curtiss observation planes and nine Douglas ships.

The final race for the Aero Club of Pennsylvania trophy, 84 miles for low-powered commercial planes, promised to be a keenly contested event. The 11 planes which placed in the first two elimination contests were entered.

A special contest, involving a precision landing for the Valley Forge trophy and \$500 in cash prizes for civilian fliers, also was a feature of the program.

Flying as fine a race as has been seen at the Model Farms Flying Field since the national races started last

Saturday, C. C. Champion Jr., of Washington, D. C., with a Wright Bellanca monoplane, won the Aviation trophy and Country Club trophy by flying the feature race of yesterday's program.

The feature race in which Champion carried a load of 1292 pounds was for speed and efficiency over 96 miles, or eight times around the 12-mile triangular course. In the speed test of the event, C. S. Jones, Garden City, La., won with his clipped-wing Curtiss oriole, was looked upon as the heavy favorite.

James G. Ray, of Philadelphia, however, piloted the Pitcairn sesqui-wing arrow over the course at an average

The champion's speed was considerably slower, but the weight carried was much greater than that of any other ship and according to the rules of the contest won the trophy. The rules provided the largest cash prize winner in the event was to receive the trophy and the efficiency first carried \$900 while the first place for speed carried only \$500.

Walter Beech of Wichita, Kan., placed third in the speed feature and carried the trophy. Heaver 8 but

In the second elimination for the Aero Club of Pennsylvania Trophy, Fred Day Hoyt, Eureka, Calif., victor in the "On-to-the-Sesqui" Race when he crossed the continent in 31 hours flying time with his Travel Air, was the winner. Hoyt isounding the

A. H. Kreider of Hagerstown, Md., in a Waco was forced down in the No. 2 pylon near Paulsboro and turned over. He had been leading on the first

Douglas H. Davis, Atlanta, Ga., with a Waco was second, and Lloyd O. Yost of Conynham, Pa., in another Waco third.

The first midjet airplane race was held just before dusk settled over the field. There were four entries in the event which consisted of 50 miles or 10 laps over the five-mile course for the Aero Digest and Betsy Ross trophies. It was both a speed and efficiency race.

Chicago with his tiny monoplane "Tom-Boy" maintained a speed of 1.29 miles an hour with an elapsed time of 32m. 51s. and was the winner by a close margin over A. H. Kreider, Magerstown, with his Kyra midget, another monoplane.

Harold J. Laas, with his Driggs

In the military aerial acrobatic contest Lieut. Frank H. Conant, United States Navy, won the Bamberger Trophy, over two other navy and three marine corps pilots.

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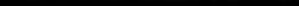
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BRITAIN TREATS  
WITH HUNGARYCommercial Pact Renewed  
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Nation Clauses

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON.—In the commercial treaty between England and Hungary, renewed recently, not only are the former "most favored nation" and other clauses retained, but important new sections are added designed to assist the business men of each country who are resident or traveling in the other. The Hungarian-British Chamber of Commerce is largely responsible for these last. This body was founded at Budapest in 1900, under the auspices of the Hungarian and British Governments, and has its offices in the Hungarian House of Parliament, where it works in close friendship with the Government.

The signature of the new loan of £2,250,000 between Hungarian ministers and a British group is also expected to assist business. As a matter of fact, most of it is to be spent on improving the roads, but that should stimulate the development of internal trade considerably. A report by the Department of Overseas Trade, which has been issued on Hungary covering last year and up to the end of April of this, amplifies the satisfactory report of Mr. Colman, the League of Nations late Commissioner. "Excluding the revenue details already published by Mr. Colman, which were exceedingly satisfactory, not quite such reassuring information is given regarding trade. Taxation is high and the number of merchants and traders, double that of before the war, when Hungary was much bigger, is far too high. It is hoped, however, with the resumption of the business position will be materially changed for the better. The greatest need of Hungary at the moment is more liquid capital.

There are many flourishing pre-war industries, such as artistic furniture making and carpet weaving, piano manufacturing, etc., that are at present moribund for lack of capital to restart them on a proper basis, but unless American or other investors come forward to participate in these it seems likely to be some time before they will get going again.

The bulk of Hungary's present trade is with the adjacent countries. British trade is relatively small but is improving. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1925 were £983,520 and exports from there to the United Kingdom were £366,000. Rubber figures prominently in the imports. Motor imports are increasing, the preference being, as far as the roads permit, for light cars. The report adds that in 1925 all the motorcars belonged to Budapest owners, but provincial buyers are now appearing on the market in large numbers. Any maker of light cars able to offer credit terms of, say, 25 per cent down and the remainder spread over 12 months, would probably find the business well worth while.

Attention is called to the great need for cheap agricultural credit on the part of Hungarian landowners. The negotiations with American and British banks to this end have not matured successfully. Landowners have, before the harvest, had to pay as much as 60 per cent for short term loans. Toward the end of the year an arrangement was made with a British group to place mortgage bonds in Great Britain up to £1,000,000, but the rate of interest on these is said to have been found too high in Hungary. Further negotiations are expected to take place in the autumn.

NEST OF SURF BIRD  
IS FOUND IN CRAGS  
OF MT. MCKINLEYFive Trips Made During 17  
Years to Discover Haunts  
of Elusive Specimen

SAN FRANCISCO. (Staff Correspondence).—Five trips to the frozen north in the last 17 years rewarded Joseph Dixon, economic mammalogist, University of California, with final victory, the finding of the nesting place of the surf bird, a small sea bird, akin to the plover.

The trip just completed was for the purpose of studying birds and animals of the Mt. McKinley National Park, under the sponsorship of the University of California and John E. Thayer, noted collector of Lancaster, Mass.

For two centuries ornithologists have been searching for the nesting place of this elusive bird, said Mr. Dixon. It has been found on migratory flights from Sitka, Alaska, to the Straits of Magellan in South America. No one has ever seen a nest or an egg of the "mysterious bird" until the discovery by Mr. Dixon of a nest among the crags of Mt. McKinley, said to be one of the least explored regions of central Alaska.

Ornithologists long have believed that this bird could not nest much farther north than Alaska because of the short interval between its northern and southern migrations observed at Sitka, explained Mr. Dixon. With the help of George M. Wright, a forestry student at the university, Mr. Dixon found the object of his quest in a high well inaccessible, 1000 feet above the timber line on the rock slopes of the extreme mystery which has surrounded its breeding-place, has a number of other peculiarities," said Mr. Dixon. "In summer it spends its time in the restricted area around McKinley, 300 miles from salt water, living like a typical land bird. In winter it lives on the wave-washed rocks of reefs off the Pacific coast, a typical sea bird, eating barnacles and other marine growths."

Lübeck, "Free and Hansa City,"  
a Survivor of Medieval TimesBaltic Port Plans to Regain Prestige It Had as Member  
of Once Powerful League

By EUGENE VAN CLEEF  
Four nations along the coast of the Baltic Sea returned to independence after the World War. Their united or separate activities in the attainment of economic stability is likely to stir political thought many times within the next few years. They are European. They are young republics. Hence their importance. To this group of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should be added East Prussia and Danzig. The following is the first of a series of articles prepared by request of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Prof. Eugene E. Van Cleef, chairman of the foreign commerce division of Clark University. The purpose is to describe the character of the ports today, their equipment for business, and their outlook for trade. In order, after Lübeck, the ports of Danzig, Memel, Riga, Reval, and the ports of Finland will be discussed.

NESTLED in the lower course of the little meandering Trave River some 14 miles from the Baltic Sea, the "Free and Hansa City" of Lübeck, accessible ships of 23 feet draft, invites the world not only to trade with her but also to enjoy the architectural remnants inherited from her earlier ambitious entrepreneurs. Though still a mart for modern international trade, Lübeck preserves many of those charming and picturesque medieval structures to which not only her own citizens but those of all Germany and even all northern Europe point with rightful pride. Her imposing but gracefully spired Holsten gate, dating from 1469, marking the western approach to the inner city, her symmetrically cabled red brick warehouses with dates ranging from the 12 hundreds to the late 17 hundreds, her ornate Rathaus carrying the coat of arms of Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund and all the other members of the once powerful Hanseatic League, and her vaulted cathedrals, whose brick construction introduced to the world a new style of church architecture—all these survivals of medieval days bespeak a political, commercial and religious prestige such as has come to few cities in the world's history.

While Lübeck dates from 1143, its career as a free city began in 1226, and this last summer it fittingly celebrated its 700th anniversary. Lübeck prospered from its founding, except only for those brief periods when it became over-ambitious. Its location at the southwestern end of the Baltic Sea in close proximity to the North Sea by way of the waters about the Danish peninsula or by land across Schleswig-Holstein to the Elbe River, gave it a central location between the sea trade of the west coast of Europe on the one hand and the Baltic region on the other, which returned her enormous profits for several centuries. Modern Lübeck cannot be fully appreciated without a sketch of her experiences as the dominant member of that remarkable commercial enterprise—the Hanseatic League.

With the Fall of Rome  
The Hanseatic League developed almost imperceptibly out of groups of merchants who banded together for self-protection after the breakdown of the Roman Empire. The origin of the name Hansa as applied to the league is not known with certainty, but it was first applied after the cities, under the

lively trade in hemp and flax for rope and sails from Livland, a part of present Latvia, anchors cast at Stralsund and Danzig, iron from Sweden and numerous other materials as were required for the ships of these romantic medieval days.

Zoning  
Some restrictions were placed upon the zones in which certain cities might trade and the time of year when these commercial activities might be carried on, but woolly in the interest of all the league members rather than for the self-aggrandizement of a single locality. However, so far as non-league merchants were concerned, the Hanseatics set definite trade limitations, oftentimes blacklisting some of them and meting out stern punishment to those cities violating the trading rules.

The league grew to uncontrollable size in a day when roads were few and mostly poor, when telegraph, cable and radio were not even thought of, when steam locomotion was still three to four centuries in the offing. The members of the league in the far corners of the European world found it difficult and often impossible to send delegates to the annual meetings in Lübeck and likewise to keep at all times in close touch with proceedings at headquarters. The merchants at Lübeck were not always particular about a quorum and as they assumed increasing freedom of power with diminishing regard for their far-off partners, their popularity waned. Again, the herring fisheries of the Baltic, which in some respects constituted the keystone of medieval trade, came to an abrupt end in 1425, when, for some unaccountable reason, the herring began to spawn in the North Sea and



Baltic Ports of New Importance in European Geography.

they never returned in numbers to the Baltic.

The final blow to Hanseatic and consequently to Lübeck's supremacy, began at the end of the fifteenth century with the development of English and Dutch colonial outposts. The face of the commercial world now turned about. It had looked toward the east until now and toward the Baltic in the later centuries, but hereafter the Atlantic was to become the center of action and hence Eu-

## A Portion of the Lübeck Port Showing Modern Loading Equipment



Baltic and North Sea ports. Today they are based upon geographical distance and herein Lübeck suffers. The port of Berlin is nearer than Stettin and farther from many south German points than Bremen or Hamburg. Therefore merely upon a rate basis alone she can scarcely compete with her rival ports. Again during the war period when Bremen and Hamburg were blocked from the world's markets they sought some

with 2665 ships that entered and 2667 that cleared in 1924. These figures do not include the important Elbe-Trave canal traffic consisting in 1925 of a total of 5828 canal boats with a tonnage of 1,798,885 tons and representing an increase in numbers over 1924 of 24.3 per cent. The data for total tonnage of goods, however, shows a healthy increase over 1924. The imports amounted to \$52,909 tons, an increase of 61.2 per cent over 1924, and exports 401,215 tons, an increase of 4.2 per cent. The movement of canal freight totaled 947,365 tons or an increase over 1924 of 32.3 per cent.

Prospects  
The people of Lübeck, numbering slightly over 120,000, have the industry and the intelligence to make the most of their facilities both real and potential. They are located in a rich agricultural area where grow rye, a little wheat, vegetables in large variety, small fruits and magnificent beech and pine forests. Having a waterway which is navigable by practically all ocean freighters and by many of the largest liners, the community does not lack for a ready means of contact with the near-by overseas countries and even those far distant. Steamship lines make regular calls at the principal ports of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and frequently at Riga in Latvia and Reval in Estonia. The port is equipped with modern wharves, warehouses and efficient traveling cranes. Railroad tracks run alongside the quay, affording quick and cheap means for transferring cars from land to water or water to land. The rail connections with the interior are of first rank, a fan-like network spreading out toward all parts of Germany and adjacent lands and with rapid service to all important points. The port authorities have set aside a few warehouses to serve as a partial free port or free zone wherein goods may be deposited without duty until such time as they are imported into the country. No waters of the port, however, are free, or available at rates lower than those for the tariff

Baltic trade had gained it at the cost of Lübeck. They have been able to retain a considerable portion of it. The Kiel canal, completed in 1895, gave Hamburg greater accessibility to the Baltic, while it offered slight advantage to Lübeck since she could hardly hope to compete with Hamburg for a share in intercontinental trade. As a matter of fact this canal proved a serious blow to Lübeck because it reduced Hamburg's distance to the Baltic from about 475



On the Right, the Spired Holstein Gate, One of the Finest Souvenirs of Medieval Days; on the Left, Old Gabled Red Brick Salt Warehouses.

rope faced westward. The Hanseatic League was reluctant to haul down its banners which for nearly five centuries floated from the masts of the mistresses of the seas, so at a meeting of the Diet in 1630 at Lübeck, only Bremen and Hamburg in addition to Lübeck's delegates answered the roll call, and they organized a miniature powerless Hansa which has in a sense carried on until today. Each of these cities, although a part of the German Republic, governs itself in all domestic matters and still is known as a "Free and Hansa City."

Until the beginning of the world war Lübeck ranked first in total exports and imports among the German cities upon the Baltic. In fact she ranked immediately after Hamburg and Bremen, but several factors have entered since to relegate her to a position second to Stettin. Before the war freight rates from interior points as far south as Czechoslovakia were on a parity for

port. As yet the free port warehouses are not used to capacity, most goods destined for the port being intended for immediate delivery.

With such facilities for the conduct of her trade and the will to take advantage of her location in northwestern Germany, Lübeck still has opportunities ahead. She has a variety of small industries, but none of great consequence within her own boundaries, although she is now actively engaged in encouraging industries to come. Her future cannot lie in the few factories she may support, but rather as a carrier of goods for others. The Baltic countries, new and old, are slowly but surely recovering their economic equilibrium, and Germany itself is making industrial progress pointing toward financial stability. In these bright rays of a dawning industrial era, Lübeck, medieval in her outward aspects, but modern in her commercial activities, may still find much encouragement.

VICTORIA PLANS MEMORIAL  
SQUARE AS SOLDIER TRIBUTEMelbourne Will Co-operate With State and Government to  
Raise Funds—New Changes Made in Judiciary

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Special Correspondence).—It has been decided to abandon the proposal to build a "shrine of remembrance" in St. Kilda Road as a memorial to the Victorian soldiers who fell in the Great War. Instead a square, to be known as Anne Square, will be constructed at the top end of Bourke Street, facing Parliament House, and a monument erected there. The form the monument will take has not yet been settled. The artists of the city recommend some imposing sculptural effect, but the opinion of architects is that such a monument, placed in front of and close to Parliament House, would either overshadow what is one of the most beautiful buildings in Australia, or have its own effect dwarfed by the magnificence of the structure. This school of thought would prefer to see a memorial of a simpler sort which would serve as a saluting base on ceremonial occasions.

To construct the square it will be necessary to acquire two hotels—the Imperial and the Old White Hart—the latter an annex to the Windsor. The State Government has promised to bring in legislation to allow of the resumption of the land on which the hotels stand. The cost is estimated at £100,000, of which the Government and the Melbourne City Council will each provide half. The public is to be asked to provide the funds for the actual memorial by subscription, and to a very large extent the form it will take will depend on the amount raised.

Court Changes  
Under a new judiciary act passed by the Federal Parliament the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is to be separated from the High Court of Australia. Since the Arbitration Court was created one of the judges of the Supreme Court has always acted as president—first the late Justice O'Connor, then Justice Higgins, who occupied the position for 14 years, and later Justice Powers, who recently completed his term of seven years. About four years ago the work became so heavy that it was found necessary to appoint two deputy presidents, but they were not given judicial rank, and they were appointed for a term of years instead of for life as is done with the judges. Under the new act the Arbitration Court will consist of a chief judge at a salary of £3000 a year and two other judges each at £2500 a year. Tenure of the positions will be for life. If a judge retires at the end of five years' service he will be entitled to a pension at the rate of one-fifth of his salary. The pension will increase gradually according to the length of service until it reaches the maximum of half salary at 15 years.

To fill the new positions the Commonwealth Government has made the following appointments: Chief judge, Judge Dethridge of the County Court, Victoria; other judges, Judge Beely of New South Wales, and Justice Lukin of Queensland. The reconstitution of the court is designed as a temporary measure until the Ministry's general industrial policy, which necessitates an alteration of the Constitution, is decided by referendum. If the Government's proposals are rejected at the polls the Ministry will take steps to extend the functions of the court under the powers it already has. In the

meantime provision has been made for obtaining decisions on certain fundamental industrial questions. The Attorney-General is empowered to intervene in the public interest in any question before the court involving a basic wage or standard working hours.

## Government to Buy Houses

As it was felt that some hardship might be inflicted on public servants owning their own houses in Melbourne who are to be transferred to Canberra when the seat of Government is moved to the new capital, owing to the fact that with a large number of houses being thrown on the market at the same time, there might be a slump in prices, the Federal Government has decided to acquire such houses on certain terms. Where a public servant, who has been notified that he will be transferred to Canberra in 1927, or his wife, owns a house in Melbourne, and undertakes either to build or purchase and reside in a home in Canberra within a year of his arrival there, the Government will purchase his Melbourne property. A committee representative of the officers concerned and of the Government is to be formed. This committee will appoint one or more valuers, who after inspecting the officer's home will certify to its fair market value. If the officer is satisfied with the valuation the Government will purchase the home at the price fixed and credit to the officer in a Canberra building account in the Commonwealth Bank the amount stated in the certificate of valuation. This money the Commonwealth will afterward pay as required to defray the cost of building or purchasing a home in Canberra. The scheme is made to apply only to officers transferred from Melbourne as the number of officers to be moved from other centers is so small that it is not believed that the sale of their houses will have any appreciable effect on market values.

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TRADE BAMBOO  
HAS MANY USESForestry Association Con-  
sidering Its Possibilities  
for Cut-Over Lands

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON.—Bamboo as a possibility for cut-over lands is considered by the American Forestry Association. Commercial bamboo, contrary to popular opinion, is not a distinctly tropical plant. R. S. Howland points out in the American Forestry and Forest Life. In the 50,000-000 acres of cut-over lands south of latitude 31 degrees bamboo could be grown in this country he asserts.

Among the various uses of this giant "grass," which he enumerates are the light, elastic hard stems used for bridges, waste, poles, joists, etc.; when the partitions are removed, for water pipes, when sawed in sections, for rails, cooking utensils, life preservers, bows, arrows, quivers, walking canes and flutes.

When split, for mats, hats, fishing rods, wicker work and umbrellas. Parts of the leaves of some species are used for paper-making, thatch and hats; the young shoots of some are used as food, either boiled or pickled; the seeds also have food uses and some of the spiny species are planted as hedges.

The wood matures in about four years and should then be promptly cut, Mr. Howland states. If left standing it deteriorates and is likely to injure the new shoots.

"Strictly timber bamboo, even 20 years ago," said Mr. Howland, "yielded from \$20 to \$40 gold per acre in Japan; a grove from which both timber and edible bamboo were obtained yielded \$50 per acre, of which 20 per cent was from edible shoots. Edible bamboo in Japan yields an average of 100 bushels per acre than timber bamboo—one grove brought an annual profit of \$30 on land that, cleared of bamboo, would have sold outright for \$80 per acre. It is possible that the relative values of the timber and edible varieties would be reversed in the United States."

CUBA URGED TO AID  
LEAGUE OF NATIONSNew Pact With United States  
Also Advocated

HAVANA, Sept. 9 (AP).—The cancellation of the lease of the United States Naval Station on Guantanamo Bay in southern Cuba at the end of its present term has been suggested to President Machado by Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez, consulting lawyer of the State Department and professor of international law at Havana University.

Dr. Gutierrez has also recommended to the President ratification of the treaty by which the United States renounces its right to establish a naval station at Bahia Honda and the substitution of the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States by one of perpetual defense or neutrality.

He thinks Cuba should co-operate in the maintenance and progress of the League of Nations, the World Court and the Pan American Union. Efforts should be made, he says, to have headquarters of the Pan American Union established in Havana.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Light From the Hidden Land

THE serene far-shining afternoon was nearly spent when I came out upon the ridge of the Berkshire Downs, having just climbed the lane that struggles upward through combs of chalk from the down-side village of Letcombe Bassett. Like a patient and calculating epicure, I had held my gaze steadily toward the heights during the whole ascent, never looking back at the plain that widened behind me, so that, when I gained the shadow of my beeches crowning the summit and paused there to look out over the subjected counties to east and west and north, the majesty of that vast outstretching landscape came upon me with the delight of a fresh surprise.

Such a width and depth of view, or even greater, I had seen more than once before, and most memorably from the crest of Catalina Island where one looks over forty miles of sea and sixty more of land to the Santa Rosa Mountains lifting their lilac peaks of snow in the sunset. But the beauty of this downland prospect was not in its size alone. Huge it was indeed, but it was also finished and rounded and complete. The delicacy of color and contour which is the special gift of South England and which may be seen there in every rutted lane or little field was wedded here to the grandeur that England commonly lacks. Thinking only of the distance over which the eye could wander, I might have thought myself among the Berkshire Hills of Connecticut or Massachusetts, but here, I was obliged to admit, was a perfect union of culture and wildness such as I could not claim even for those well-beloved lands.

During five thousand years at least, and no one can guess for how much longer, men have been toiling at this vast Vale of the White Horse, shaping it little by little to their human needs, yet they have always wrought with such intelligence and affection upon the soil that it is lovelier by far today than it was when they first came here. Dealing with the land not as tyrants, hardly even as masters, but as fellow-workers rather, collaborating willingly with sun and rain and the march of the seasons, they have produced a fairer land than either the rock or nature could have made unaided.

A hundred villages basked below me in the wide deep plain. A hundred lordly parks of rich men stretched between them, girdled by stone walls and standing thick with oaks and beeches where the red deer wandered. A hundred farms with grain fields ripe to the harvest shone ruddy-golden among the woods. And over all the wide landscape no breath of air was moving. Not a leaf stirred in the branches over my head. The ball of thistle-tuft glistening high up on its voyage over the downs was almost becalmed. Looking out for mile after mile across the vale I saw how the scene deepened onward everywhere from blue to deeper blue, until it was gently closed and surrounded by the horts of summer clouds, all rose and

lavender, that slept far down and far away on the horizon's ring. At any time of day or night this landscape would have been beautiful, but when I came there it was glorified, and all transfigured by a splendor of magical light that seemed to come mostly from those distant clouds—a light that bathed every hill and tree and tower in tender majesty. It was such a light as poets feign and painters summon up from their richest memories. It filled the earth and sky with a beauty both intense and serene. Very vaguely I remembered having seen such a light before, long ago, upon the hills I knew in childhood, and always I had hoped to see such clouds as these, so nobly domed and turreted and so tinged with afternoon.

I do not wish to make a mystery of anything simple, but I cannot find any word or phrase, though I have sought it patiently, that will express at once what this light of evening upon the vale and the downs meant to me. It brought to me something between a mood and a thought, one of those shadowy emotions that music alone can phrase; yet it was distinct also, and to that extent unlike the moods of reverie. And it was familiar. The same thought or mood or meaning, and, if I may so say, the same word, had come to me many times before, though when, I could not remember exactly. There was an assurance of safety in it, and an earnest of happiness beyond our most audacious hopes; but this was not all; this was only the beginning. I can only say, Ah, how words fail us when we strive to bend them to the work of genuine and inward communion!—that those far-off clouds towering along the horizon seemed to me lighted by another sun than ours, seemed the ramparts of a fairer land even than this great vale into which they spilled some rays of their splendor.

I knew that if I should follow day after day and year after year all the roads of the plain I should never come even to the edge of that strange land, yet I did not doubt its actuality. Indeed, I have never doubted that, for the messages and signs come to me just often enough to prevent incredulity or complete forgetfulness. For weeks and months I may ignore these messages, walking wholly in the ways of the common world, and then suddenly a strain of music, a line of poetry, a face seen in the street, or some such light on the distant clouds as this, will remind me of the Hidden Land again so vividly that I return once more to the faith of my earliest days.

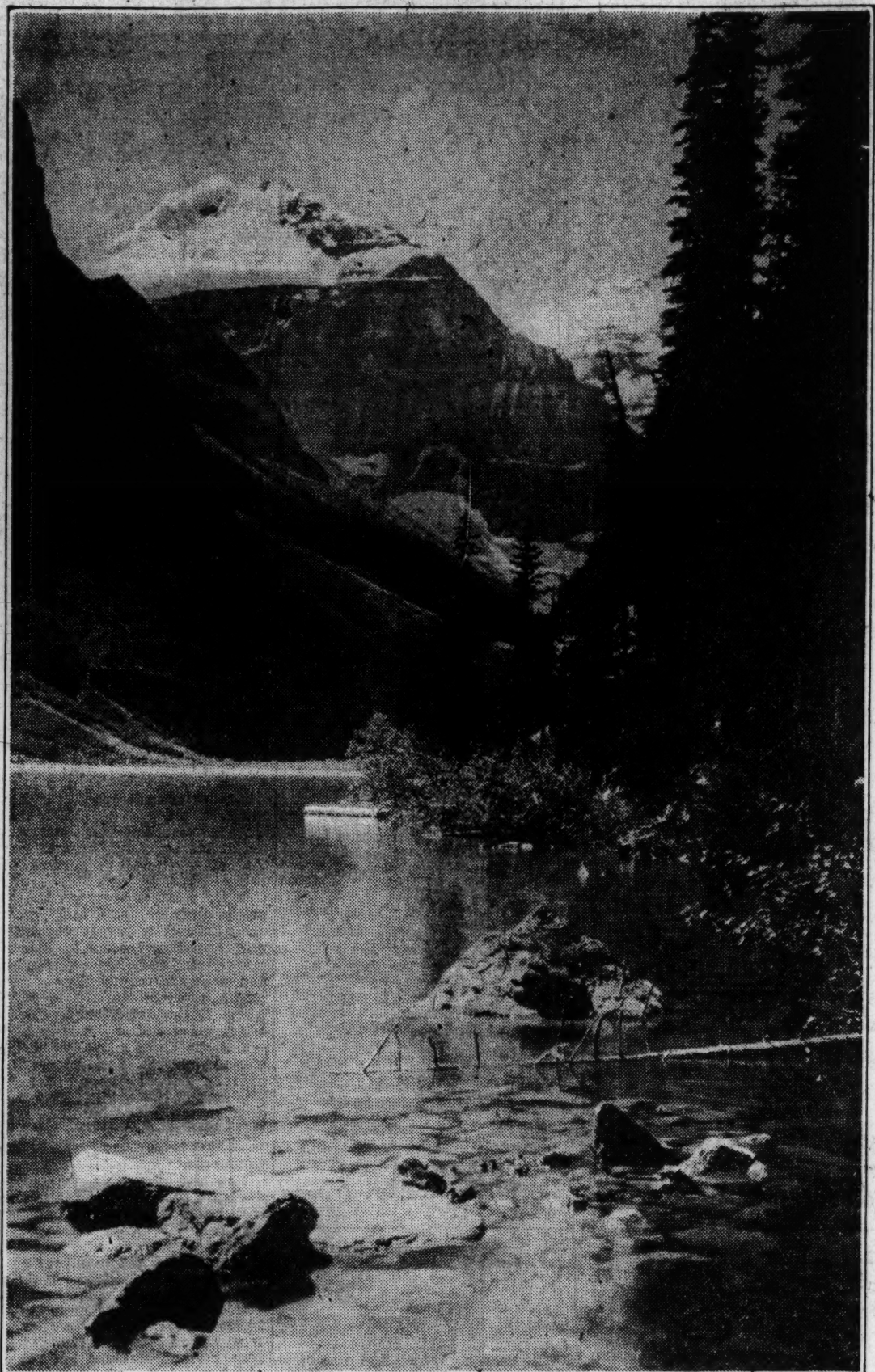
We speak of the Hidden Land under many names and symbols, but they all mean much the same thing and all lead stirred in the branches over my head. The ball of thistle-tuft glistening high up on its voyage over the downs was almost becalmed. Looking out for mile after mile across the vale I saw how the scene deepened onward everywhere from blue to deeper blue, until it was gently closed and surrounded by the horts of summer clouds, all rose and

Besides the argument from "universal consent," there is the further argument, necessity which makes me believe in the Hidden Land. Having read and heard a good part of what the deep scholars have to say about beauty and the spell it casts upon us, I find it, so far as it concerns the very problems of our illumine. With all their prosody and counterpoint, they have never given me the slightest inkling why it is that a line of Virgil or a bar of Beethoven lifts me for an hour or for a day above all this present world. They do not know whence these things come, these far-borne messages from the fairer world. And if I choose, under the necessity of finding some explanation, to say that poetry and music are echoes overhead from the Hidden Land, I am only using a symbol, and a form of words that I am using, and yet to me, at least, that symbol and that form is full of meaning.

One more consideration. The world is overrun with verse, often of very high excellence, yet there is only a handful of what may be called pure poetry. Likewise, there are endless oceans of music upon which we may sail for years without retracing our paths, but only a few things such as the Adagio of Mozart's seventh sonata. In painting, with all its many square miles of canvases, there is another picture like La Gioconda? Well, and why is this? Whence come these fragments shining with the inimitable quality that we call magic? I choose to say that they come from the same country over which my clouds of evening towered, and that they are suffused with the same light that hallowed the plain below. Charge me who will with vagueness and sentimentality, I am content to say that they have upon them the light of the Hidden Land. O. S.

## Today!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Some days I wake in shadow—not today!  
I must be living all today!  
Above a harbor blue, gulls soar and dip.  
While one by one, the fishing boats away  
To sea make haste before the wind, and up  
Triumphant comes a copper-colored sun.  
I must not waste a moment of today!  
All work seems play. Through golden hours run  
My little tasks, like merry children out  
For fun. "Can't I be next?" they conning cry.  
"It's my turn next!" till I can scarcely tend  
Them all. Yet sometimes they will shirk and sigh,  
Then work in more like work, but not today!  
I must not miss one moment of today!  
Bessie Andrews Dana.



Mount Lefroy, Canadian Rockies, With Lake Louise in the Forefront

## A French Guest at Mount Vernon

14th October, 1786.

My dear Mother-in-Law:  
I know how eager you've been to learn that I've met General Washington. Well, Mistress Nance has taken me to Mount Vernon for a visit.

This is the country chateau of the General and quite a famous place. . . . Mistress Nance, when asking permission to bring me, was careful to say that I had been Mademoiselle de Chastanay and was the niece of Monsieur le Duc de Lorge. We were in return invited to spend the day at Mount Vernon, and such an interesting day it turned out to be!

The house is beautiful and has lately been very much enlarged, a language hall having been built at one end, and a library, adjoining the dining-room used on ordinary occasions, at the other. The grounds are laid out with great taste and skill. They remind me so much of some of our old French gardens and parterres.

The General himself met us in the hall and greeted us most cordially. He said that I had been the niece of Monsieur le Duc de Lorge, and he was so kind and affable. He seems very fond of Mount Vernon.

My dear Mother-in-Law, I commend myself to your kindness, and remain now and always  
Your dutiful daughter-in-law,  
Chastanay Maussion.  
—From "They Knew the Washingtons." Tr. by Princess Radziwill.

## A Turn in the Chinese Shop

Porcelain cabs recumbent in sleep form a circle in the window of a little shop which is like a breath wafted from somnolent China into the heart of busy city of the Pacific coast. The shop is a miscellany of Chinese beauty; of Chinese fragrance, of Chinese industry. It is a maze of pastel colors, of articles delftly grown, or made.

Lichee nuts with shells like hammered copper rest in well-made baskets that indicate the centuries-old art of long pale fingers trained to ceaseless weaving, to graceful shuttling. A little screen of silk with cerulean tints bears a far-off Chinese landscape and Chinese countrymen, so distant as to be faint and almost lost upon its vertical surface.

## NOW along the solemn heights

Fade the autumn altar-lights—  
sang Charles G. D. Roberts of the majestic peaks of his own Canadian Rockies. Peculiarly fitting seem these lines to this magnificent wilderness scene dominated by Mount Lefroy of the Canadian chain, its summit a vast basin filled with the glittering froth of feathery snow. Ten thousand feet and more these strangely vertical mountain-walls reach up, deeply intersected with bold seams of patiently formed strata that seem mutely to indicate the lingering passage of the centuries. Below the sheltering crown of white, clinging shadows that scarcely veil the awesome cliffs are hangings of a wan afternoon creeping softly over the peaceful solitude—misty, wraithlike shadows that fill the mammoth vale with fanciful colors.

Lovely alpine Lake Louise rests twice three thousand feet above the sea's level, closely companioning glacier-covered Mount Victoria, whose base its waters lave and whose slopes descend ever so gently, extending a silent invitation to leisurely climbing—slopes that contrast pleasantly with Lefroy's forbidding heights. Lake Louise is far famed for its rare beauty, yet its crystal-smooth surface of azure and the half-submerged rocks at the shore are intimately reminiscent of an idle pool in the curving edge of some quiet river, the friendly water-habitat of civilization, awaiting only the presence of a familiar urchin who shall joyously step in and gleefully skip from rock to rock.

The towering pines rise to extraordinary pinnacles, in emulation perhaps of their lofty mountain neighbors. Their twining roots, secreted in subterranean recesses, are abundantly nourished by the cool lake waters, seeping eagerly through the porous soil. The luxuriantly leaved branches mingle in sociable communion, thereby defeating any sense of isolation in their mountainous abode. The border of flowering shrubbery is that of a carefully tended garden, nature here exhibiting man's skilled ingenuity.

A warm woody color of pine and cedar fills the air. The trees have become opalescent obelisks of precious jade, faceted by the golden shrubbery to the lake, an exquisite gem of sapphire, its depths richly purpling in the violet rays of the alpine sun. Not a sound breaks the river stillness; not even a bird is heard to chirp. In this secluded place quietude pervades the vastness.

## Mirage

This morning on the Plains there was the shimmer of opalescent wings beating in the sun. Objects below the horizon were lifted into view. A house five miles away, of which ordinarily only the roof was visible, was lengthened until it towered above the floor of the valley like a water tower. Buildings ten to twenty miles distant, and commonly invisible, stood before us in lengthened relief. At noon the mirage was still spelling its beautiful mysteries in dancing illusions of light and in the altered perspectives of distant structures.

## Violets in a Bog

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The violets I know have long, long stems,  
They seek no shelter from a mossy stone,  
Nor do they blush in maiden modesty.  
Bare-stemmed and tall, they stand alone.  
And toss their heads in bold companionship  
With all who pass. "Take me," they chide,  
"My comeliness would better grace the world,  
Than this dull, lonely countryside!"  
So frank, so fair, so free, these violets!  
A wondrous thing is freedom—but, I ask,  
Why do I sigh for shy, sweet blooms,  
That peeped at me from out the grass?  
Emily C. Sowerby.

## Watchers by the Lake

Two little watchers stand by the lakeside, where the water ripples in and out. Their dark heads are turned toward the opposite shore, beyond which the mountains rise, in sharp, jagged outlines. Carlo and Giovanni love the lake; they have listened to the sound of the softly moving water ever since they can remember. They have learned to play "sticks and drakes" with the flat pebbles at the edge, just as their little cousins in England or America love to do; they know how to manage a boat and drop an anchor; indeed, they have helped to do these things since they were tiny mites.

Carlo always thinks of the lake when he looks up to his mother's face; her great dark eyes remind him of its calm depths, and the dancing, mocking lights which shine in them so suddenly make him think of the surface of the lake when it is broken by sunny ripples. There is never-ending interest in watching that serene face, and wondering when it will break into the smile which shows that the grave tales she has been telling were but make-believe.

All down the lakeside are little villages, perched precariously on the mountain slope, trailing their feet, as it were, in the water. Sometimes the children are taken to see their grandmother who lives in the next village, and as there is no road they have to go by boat. A little steamer plies all about the lake, darting from one side to the other, carrying supplies and passengers quite indifferently. The boys love these excursions, and all the sense of stir and bustle which accompanies them. They are keenly alive to all that is going on, and could tell you why Tanta Maria is traveling today, and when the English visitors are due to arrive at their villa, and a host of other things!

They do not talk very much, but there is very little that escapes their big dark eyes. These outings seem to bring them nearer to the great world which they know lies beyond the mountains. They wonder sometimes if they will ever see it, so shut in do they seem by the mountains and the lake. Sometimes as the boys lie full length in the sun, the little waverlets seem to arrange themselves into a kind of rhythm:—

Shall I go?  
Oh no!  
Who can say?  
Some day!

Or so it seems to Giovanni. As to Carlo, he never tells what the waverlets say to him, but no doubt he hears them none the less. Perhaps one day they will leave the mountains behind, and seek that great continent which has been the dream of so many of their compatriots; but always they will stay with them the memory of happy days spent by the lakeside, and the gentle sound of the softly moving water will have its place in their hearts.

## Sandals and Veil

The first rude sketch of the Hebrew sandal may be traced in that little tablet of undread hide which the Arabs are in the habit of tying beneath the feet of their camels. This primitive form, after all the modifications and improvements it has received, still betrays itself to an attentive observer in the very latest fashions of the sandal which Palestine has adopted.

To raw hides succeeded tanned leather made of goat-skin, deer-skin, etc.; this, after being accurately cut out to the shape of the sole, was fastened with a vessel of water to cleanse the feet from the soiling of dust and perspiration.

With this extreme simplicity in the form of the foot-apparel, there was no great field for improvement. The article contained two parts—the sole and the fastening. The first, as we have seen, was absolutely simple and unadorned; the second, on the other hand, was absolutely elaborate; coarse leather being exchanged for fine, all was done that could be done; and the wit of man was able to devise no further improvement. Hence it happened that the whole power of inventive faculty was accumulated upon the fastenings, as the only subject that remained. These were infinitely varied. Belts of bright yellow, of purple, and of crimson were adopted by ladies of distinction—especially those of Palestine; and it was a trial of art to throw these into the greatest possible variety of convolution, and to carry them on to a nexus of the happiest form, by which means a reticulation, or trellis-work, was accomplished, of the most brilliant coloring, which brought into power-

## "Whatsoever things are lovely"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are few words in the English language used more prominently and so often inappropriately than the word "lovely." The word means that which in its nature is like love; and Love is that which the Apostle John declared to be God. The Master, whom he followed so closely, spent his entire ministry upon earth demonstrating the power of Love to meet every human problem. His concept of God as Love made it possible for him to see the perfect man; and by rejecting the human misconceptions about God and man's relation to Him, he healed the sick, reformed the sinner, and raised the dead.

By parable and precept Jesus taught the infinite tenderness of His Father, and showed men that whatsoever things are lovely are the only real things to be accepted for themselves or others. He declared of this love, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." He bade his disciples, when smitten on one cheek, to turn the other to the smiter; when reviled, not to revile again. This was not to be done in the spirit of subjection to evil, but because of the mastery in their own consciousness of any sense of man as unlike the Father, infinite Love. Refusing to take these affronts as real, he met the manifestations of hate with the dissolving force of divine Love. He restored the ear of the servant of the high priest in the garden of Gethsemane, thus refusing to accept the lie of enmity. He bade his followers forgive seventy times seven, knowing that this loving patience would destroy the false sense of man as one who could offend, and reveal him in the divine image and likeness.

Paul expressed the Master's concept of Love in his use of the word "lovely" in the text in Philippians where he speaks of the things which are necessary to right thinking: truth, honesty, justice, purity, "whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." Such a radical change in thinking as this concept of Love demanded, took root slowly. Growth in the understanding of divine Love has measured the progress of the world from that time to this. While progress has seemed slow, yet through every phase of human living the change has been manifested. A higher sense of God as Love and a consequent tenderness toward their fellow-men, a broader charity for their failings and a kindly

ful relief the dazzling colour of the skin. It is possible that, in the general rage for ornaments of gold which possessed the people of Palestine during the ages of excessive luxury, the beauties of Jerusalem may have adopted gilt sandals with gilt fastenings, as the ladies of Egypt did. It is possible also that the Hebrew ladies adopted at one time, in exchange for the sandal, slippers that covered the entire foot, such as were once worn at Babylon, and are still to be seen on many of the principal figures on the monuments of Persepolis; and, if this were really so, ample scope would in that case have been obtained for the variations without end might then have been devised on the fashion or the materials of the subject; and, by means of colour, embroidery, and . . . combinations of jewellery and pearls, an unceasing stimulation of novelty appealing to the taste of the gorgeous, but still sensual and barbarous, Asiatic.

The veil, of various texture—coarse or fine, according to circumstances—was thrown over the head by the Hebrew lady, when she was unexpectedly surprised, or when a sudden noise gave reason to expect the approach of a stranger. This beautiful piece of drapery, which flowed back in massy folds over the shoulders, is particularly noticed by Isaiah, as holding an indispensable place in the wardrobe of his haughty countrywomen.—Thomas De Quincey, in "Tollette of the Hebrew Lady."

## The Vital Spark

Are not the poets themselves to blame that poetry is not more widely read? Beautiful wandering aimless lines soon fade without an idea. Is satire—impudent, personal, biting—a genuine poetic mood? Are beautifully trimmed and hedged gardens the best inspiration for poetizing human nature? Are the literary teas of social climbers the best laboratories for poetizing human nature? And yet an inconsequential leaf in the air may seem vital and important to the poet it is vital and important.—Marie Luhrs, in Poetry.

## A Pine Cabin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Did they know the cabin  
Would be a work of art,  
They who cut the timber  
From out the forest's heart?

Did they think their labor  
Was just utility?  
Oh, the finished product  
Was beautiful to me!

Walls of satin smoothness  
From fragrant yellow pines;  
Knots as they had grown there—  
Ingenious designs!

Pine is most attractive  
When mellowed just a bit.  
Truly I was thankful  
They had not painted it!

Strange how smallest trifles  
Will cling to memory.  
This I still remember,  
And very vividly:

One odd rosy knot-hole  
Adorned the weather-door—  
Morning lovel to peep through  
That hole at half-past-four!

Marion Steward

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AND

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Growing Up With the Country

By OCTAVIA ROBERTS

**G**ROWING Up With the Country—that's what the settlers in the frontier land of Ohio called it in 1817, and before Andy Granger had made the long overland journey of 45 days in the moving wagon with his Uncle Cephus, he had supposed it to be a very pleasant thing to do. Certainly going west sounded like a great adventure when Uncle Cephus, who had been out to survey the new lands, came back to the Connecticut village and told his neighbors stories of the great forests, and mighty rivers, and the prairie lands that could be bought for \$2.50 an acre on credit, with four years to make payment.

"You never knew such fertile land," said Uncle Cephus. "It's nothing but a settler to get 400 bushels of potatoes an acre."

Andy cared nothing about cheap land, for he had a very good home with his father in the elm-shaded village where he had passed the 15 years of his life, but as he listened to Uncle Cephus' stories before their great fire of logs each night, he found himself prizing less and less the tame, familiar comforts about him. It seemed to him that anybody could have a large, frame house behind a hedge with a gravel path leading to the front door. Anybody could have eight or nine comfortable rooms, each with a fireplace and highly polished mahogany furniture, and rows and rows of books. Anybody could have a cellar full of preserves and apples and potatoes and onions. What he wanted was adventure!

"Are you going West again, Uncle Cephus?" he asked eagerly.

"Indeed I am. I have taken up land out there."

"May I go with you?"

Uncle Cephus grinned. "You! You'd be howling to come back the first swam we struck. You'd be wailing in a week for home and mother, and wondering why 'Jiza' wasn't there to heat your bed with a warming pan."

Andy flushed. "You don't know me, Uncle Cephus. I'd do nothing of the kind. Take me with you. Take me West when you go."

For the next six weeks Andy continued to make this plea whenever he could get his busy young uncle's ear.

Uncle Cephus consented.

At last Uncle Cephus actually consented, provided the boy's father and mother were willing. And then new difficulties arose for Andy. Mrs. Granger said she could not think of letting Andy go, that it would be far too rough for him, that she knew no one would take time to roast his meat exactly as he liked it. Mr. Granger was equally emphatic but for other reasons. Andy was too young, too unseasoned, and ought to get more education. He wanted him to go to college.

"Otherwise I'd be tempted to tell him go, Cephus," he said. "To tell you a secret, Andy gets too much good-budding around here—the only child, you know. Such an experience might do worlds for him."

But in the end Andy actually went. "The West will do one thing for you, Andy," Uncle Cephus said, as Andy

climbed onto his seat in the covered wagon. "It will show what you're made of—iron or sawdust."

And off they drove in the little cavalcade for a journey of 55 days. There were many hardships on that long trip but on the whole Andy bore them very well, upheld by the novelty of the shifting scene and the support of the other boys and girls in the wagons. Besides, the hardships would come to an end once they reached the wonderful new lands, and began the life of adventure.

At last the new land lay before them. The East had dropped far behind them. The West was here and now. Moreover, they rode alone; for every one of the other settlers had said good-bye; no one of them had planned to push as far west as had Uncle Cephus.

"We'll stop here," said Uncle Cephus at last, getting out of the wagon and pushing open the door of a deserted cabin. "We're in luck, Andy, finding this empty cabin. I hardly hoped to be so fortunate."

The Deserted Cabin  
Poor Andy stared about him in dismay, for the cabin had no floor, no windows, and no chimney except a hole in the roof, and was so poorly put together that a light snow was drifting through the chinks.

But Uncle Cephus looked about him well-pleased and began unloading the wagon. Soon he had built a fire in the center of the room and stood watching the gusty smoke struggle up through the hole in the roof. "We're home, Andy," he said with great satisfaction, "and when we get this cabin fixed up a bit we'll have as good a little nest as any two men could ask for."

Andy's throat was tense. He found it hard to speak.

"Home?" he asked. "This! Where are we going to sleep? We haven't a stick of furniture but our chest and the wagon seat."

"Oh, we'll do very well indeed, you'll see. We'll make a chimney first thing. I'm sorry you mind the smoke so much."

"A chimney? What out of? We haven't any bricks."

Uncle Cephus laughed loudly. "You are a tenderfoot! We can make a very good chimney indeed out of sticks plastered together with clay. You'll see."

"But we haven't any window—"

"Windows? We have saws to cut holes with—what more do you want?"

Andy felt he wanted a great deal more—glass panes for one thing. But he was afraid of being considered fussy if he mentioned them. All he said was, "What about beds?"

"We'll sleep in our blankets tonight on the floor, or better than that, on that deer skin I bought back at the last creek. When I get time I'll show you how to make a bed in the side of the cabin with logs and a nice springy bottom of basswood bark."

Andy said nothing, but his spirits dropped lower and lower. Even when his uncle helped him to bacon, and some bread they had left, he did not grow more cheerful, for the day was

dying and the great forests about the cabin seemed full of mournful whispers.

"Are we the only people around here?" he asked at length.

"Dear me, no. I hear we have neighbors about five miles down the creek. Some day I'll cut a road in that direction and we'll look them up."

Some day! That sounded a great way off to lonely Andy. He wished he had at least brought some books to read. He finished his supper and then asked, although he felt the question was a stupid one, "I suppose there's no library around here, no books to borrow from anybody?"

Uncle Cephus laughed. "Andy, you are too much for my gravity! We are on the frontier, you and I. And our task is to make things easy for all the people who are coming after us, bringing schools, and books, and churches, and music. In the meantime we have our hands full, and we'll need all the iron that is in us."

And then Andy remembered about the iron and sawdust that came out in men who pushed out into the West. At that moment he felt limp enough, but he summoned up his courage and made no complaint when Uncle Cephus made up two beds on the floor. After all, he was very sleepy, and the shake-down looked rather tempting.

"Good-night," said Uncle Cephus cheerfully. "Happy dreams!"

"Good-night," said Andy as bravely as he could, hoping that he would dream of the East and all the pleasant things left behind. He must have done so, for in a few minutes he was at home, and roaming about the house, his heart warm with love and gratitude for the well-remembered things.

(To B. Continued)

## A Game

## Dumb Trades

For this amusing game, the players form two parties, one leaving the room to consult what trade shall be represented. When this has been decided, they return and represent the dumb motions of whatever one has been selected. Thus, for instance, in a blacksmith's shop one may pretend to be shoeing a horse, another blowing the bellows, another hammering the hot irons. When the trade has been guessed, the spectators become actors.

Key to puzzle published Sept. 2:  
The key word is "Monitor."  
1. Rim. 2. Moor. 3. Moon. 4. Tin. 5. Motor. 6. Moor. 7. Ton.

## The Boyhood of a Poet

Bud Riley

SHOULD like to name him after my friend, Gov. James Whitcomb, with the hope that he likewise shall be an honor to the legal profession and to the State of Indiana," said Reuben Riley, looking proudly down upon his very small son in the red box cradle.

"Very well," agreed the gentle Elizabeth Riley with a mother's confident smile. "It is an honored name and I know my little boy will not disgrace whatever he may choose to be or do."

So it happened that the little blue-eyed boy, born in the Riley log cabin on the Old National Road in Greenfield, Oct. 7, 1849, was christened James Whitcomb Riley the following Sunday—a name which soon proved too cumbersome for so small a personage and was promptly shortened to "Bud" by the family, friends and neighbors.

For small he was throughout his boyhood, and quick as a cat, and likable as a towhead with hair as white as milk or dandelion down, as he afterward wrote, and with almost more than his share of freckles.

His father, watching him grow, was ever mindful of the time when he should be a famous lawyer or a judge, or a governor, even. So when Bud was three years old nothing would do but that he should be dressed in his first little trowsers suit and taken down to the old log courthouse for the members of the Greenfield bar to praise and admire.

The lawyers laughed at the queer little figure, shy and embarrassed in his strange clothes and surroundings, and called him "Judge Riley" much to his proud father's satisfaction.

Uncle Mart  
But Bud did not like it. He much preferred to be at home with his mother and his Uncle Mart, who understood little boys and treated them in quite a different fashion.

So fortunately thereafter he was allowed to play about in his childish pinafores as he pleased. Most glorious times he had with his Uncle Mart in the apple-tree playhouse in the back yard, and in the kitchen where they made and baked pies together, Uncle Mart making family-sized ones for the dinner table, and Bud tiny,

but real ones, with real custard in them.

"My, it must be wonderful to be a baker and make pies every single day!" sighed the little fellow as he tipped from the table to the oven without spilling a drop. "I'd like to be one."

So busy was he that his ambition was never realized. In the autumn there was apple picking—a thrilling adventure. Bud was so happy out under the trees and the bright sky that his thoughts changed into a little song and he kept saying it over and over:

"Old Aunt Fanny was shaking 'em down,  
And Johnny and Jimmy was picking 'em up."

"Why, it kind o' tinkles," said Uncle Mart as he listened to it. And they went to tell Mother when they carried the apples into the house. She liked it, too, and smiled in her gentle way.

In the winter there was even more to do—a snow-man to be made, the chinks in the cabin walls to be stopped against the wind, letters and lessons to be learned, holidays to be kept. Bud liked it, though it did seem so quiet, with no crickets and no katydids as in summer.

"Where are they now, Mother?" he asked as he sat by the hearth one winter evening.

"They were the fairies of summertime," Mother explained.

"And will they come again with the summer?"

"Yes," answered Mother, tucking the little boy in his trundle bed. There came a winter day, however, when Bud was not happy as usual. Valentine's Day was coming and all the older girls and boys would be giving each other valentines, and he couldn't. He was so little no one had remembered to give him a penny to buy one. He puzzled and puzzled about it.

"Why not make one?" he thought at last. "It's only a picture and a rhyme. I could, I guess."

The "Rosy, Rosy-Poly Woman"  
So assembling some scrap paper and crayons, he set to work. First the picture, just as good and as much like his little friend as he could make it. Then the rhyme. That seemed harder, but it wasn't really. Soon he had several valentines to show to Mother, who praised them and kissed her little artist and poet. Having mastered his letters and

his primer at home, Bud was now sent to school to a "little, old, rosy, roly-poly woman looking as though she might have just come rolling out of a fairy story. She lived in a quaint little house with a porch and a yard where the children played. There was a locust tree with a swing and there was an apple tree much like the one at home, all very nice indeed. Bud rather liked recess and the games there.

But the next school was less interesting. He didn't care much for "McGuffey's First Reader." He had to wait so long for the other children to finish it. No wonder his thoughts kept running away to the Branch where he sometimes went wading, to Tharpe's Pond where he went with Uncle Mart, to the Swimming Hole where the older boys went, to the mulberry tree, to the Black Swamp, to Brandywine Creek and other places like that.

No, he didn't like his First Reader, or his Second Reader, or his Third Reader, or his Speller. And he didn't like history or arithmetic. But fortunately he did like McGuffey's Fourth Reader, and the schoolmaster who taught it. This was Capt. Lee O. Harris, who admired Longfellow.

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SCHOOLS



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Toward Standard English

ENGLISH is a world language, spoken and heard in most of the countries of the world and by approximately 200,000,000 human beings. It is probably the nearest approach mankind has made in its history to a universal language, and the numbers of those who understand and use it increases both actually and proportionately with every year. Among this vast multitude spread over so wide an extent of the surface of the globe is there any accepted standard of this speech? A manner and form of speaking, that is, which are everywhere recognized as a better and more cultivated way of speaking than any other? We know it to be true of all other human languages; is it true also of the English language?

The answer is an unqualified affirmative. There is a standard of English speech, just as there is a standard of English spelling, accepted everywhere as a better and more cultivated speech than any other. It varies, just as spelling varies, in minor details the world around, and yet has numerous points of substantial agreement whenever spoken. It may be most readily defined as a form of English free from localisms, that is, from peculiarities of speech found only within certain definite localities, however large. By a process of elimination, if these are excluded what remains approaches the standard of cosmopolitan English. It is significant that no other form of the speech is proposed as a substitute for it, even by those who stoutly contend that their own way of speaking is superior, while those who possess it either through association or acquisition, have no doubt of its being the standard. Those having this accomplishment find that

the mode of speech is accepted the world around as the best English by all those who are held in their respective communities to be the best speakers.

This standard varies, as has been said, but has many more points of resemblance than of difference, which cannot be said of any of the merely local ways of speaking. It is not quite the same in London and Oxford and Cambridge Universities as in the various population centers of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the British West Indies, and the British and American colonies scattered about the world, but it has recognizable similarities.

## Signs and Passwords

It is evident that, if not in possession of this manner of speech, one desires to acquire it. It has been said that for admission to cultured circles signs and passwords are required. Good manners provide the signs; good speech provides the passwords. Consequently those who are on the upward march socially do take pains to acquire this speech in order to stand on social equality with those already in possession of it. Gentle manners, a gentle speech, and gentle thoughts to actuate both are highly desirable possessions. One of the chief reasons why scholastic attainments and a cultivated speech do not necessarily run together in the United States may be the fear of being thought guilty of affectation, since the belief that democracy ought to be a process of leveling up and not of leveling down is too often overridden by resentment of superiority in speech and manners. And what is meant by "affectation"? The dictionaries give with approval

the definition from Locke on Education: "Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural." The New English Dictionary says it is "Artificial or non-natural assumption of behavior; artificiality (of manner); putting on of airs; and adds, "As that which is artificial is often unreal, this passes imperceptibly into, unreal assumption; hollow or false display; simulation, pretense." The Century gives as synonyms for "affected": "Artificial, feigned, insincere, pretentious, self-conscious."

## Need for Better Speech

Such accusations as this of affectation, with its underlying charge of falsity and pretense, are disagreeable to face, and it is small wonder that America has few institutions of learning whence the student is graduated with noticeably better English than he spoke on entrance. A better English than that of the student's locality is often felt by instructors in these colleges to be a questionable asset.

But the accusation of pretense or falsity involves a question of motive and cannot be rightly brought against anyone who seeks a better speech because it is honestly believed to be better, both as manners and for its own sake. It may take floral courage to speak a standard English in a college, given up to localisms, but it is submitted that without moral courage democracy in particular and the world in general will not advance far. The need now is for Americans, especially the young men and women who are students in school and college, to recognize as complimentary a statement that, in their own school or college at least, a beautiful English is spoken, equal to the best spoken anywhere. W. R.

The Religious Development of  
University Men and Women

By H. E. STONE

Dean of Men, West Virginia University.

ARE college men less religious than they used to be? Is atheism growing among the student bodies of our great universities? What do the students believe about God and the universe after four years of contact with their fellow students and with professors of philosophy, biology, and geology? Is a small denominational college, with compulsory chapel, weekly or daily, more likely to turn out God-fearing men than a great state university, where chapel services are voluntary and, as a rule, poorly attended? Do the great state universities and the large privately endowed colleges recognize that they have a religious problem? How are they trying to meet it? What are students saying on the question of their religious education? Do college professors, university presidents, and students agree on the subject? Just how should the parent whose son or daughter is ready for college allow the religious situation at the college of his choice to influence him?

That the religious attitude of young men and women is vital no one of judgment will dispute. The effect of higher education on that attitude is at least as important as the amount of college chemistry learned, the athletic honors earned, the fraternity of life enjoyed or the social graces acquired during four impressionable years.

A young man came to me recently and asked me how he could keep his father from being unhappy over the fact that he did not look upon the points of religious creed and dogma as he did when he was a high school boy in his home town. He said: "I am living a good life. I want to have an intelligent faith, but I cannot fit it to the ideas presented to me in my younger days, and still accepted by my father and mother."

Question of Too Many Agencies One of our student pastors recently justified his position as an effort of his church to meet the objection voiced particularly in the remote sections of the State and in rural districts that the state university is a godless institution. He ventured the opinion that the university Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have served to break rather than to perpetuate the domination of the great religious organizations during and after their college careers. That these organizations had met a need during the early days when the churches neglected the state universities and even opposed their encroachment on the small church colleges, he admitted. He denied the necessity for their continued existence in state universities where the large churches have pastors working with the students.

The differing attitude of other religious workers and the nature of the religious problem that confronts those who deal with students was presented as follows in the conclusion of a conference (1923) of church workers at the University of Illinois: "The Young Men's Christian Association"

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**Important Days**  
Ahead  
Next week—September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, January 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, March 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 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February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, March 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 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30, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, January 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, March 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 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